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RUDIMENTS
OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR.

ЛІЧІТЬ

卷之三十一

RUDIMENTS

OF

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

IN TWO PARTS.

PART I.

CONTAINING A TABLE OF ROOTS; WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
THE FORMATION, INFLECTION, AND COMPOSITION OF
WORDS.

PART II.

TREATING OF THE VERB REGULAR, AND IRREGULAR; WITH
A VOCABULARY OF NOUNS, VERBS, AND PARTICLES:

AND AN INTRODUCTION TO READING WITH POINTS.

THIRD EDITION.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS,
FOR RICHARD PRIESTLEY, BOOKSELLER,
LONDON.

1825.

THE RUDIMENTS OF
THE HEBREW LANGUAGE
AND GRAMMAR

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THE use of the following pages is to imprint the Hebrew Primitives, or roots, on the memory of the learner, and to show him by what accessions of the formative letters the derivative words are formed from the roots, and by what prefixes, and affixes, complex terms are compounded.

The Hebrew Primitives are about 2000, and may be soon committed to memory. For this purpose the learner should first *read* the Table fluently, thus:

א	
	ב בדיהחצְלָנְסָקָר
אבָם, אָבָן, אָבָל, אָבָךְ, אָבָח, אָבָה, אָבָד, אָבָב	

He should then *transcribe* all the primitives in columns,

אָבָב

אָבָר

אָבָה

and afterwards add to each root its *leading meaning* in English, from ROBERTSON's Compendious Hebrew Dictionary. This triple exercise will fix the roots indelibly in his memory.

When the learner is in possession of the Roots, he will easily see how the derivative nouns are *formed*, and the verbs *inflected*, and other words *compounded*. The few pages from 29 to 37, will show him the process of such formation, inflection, and composition.

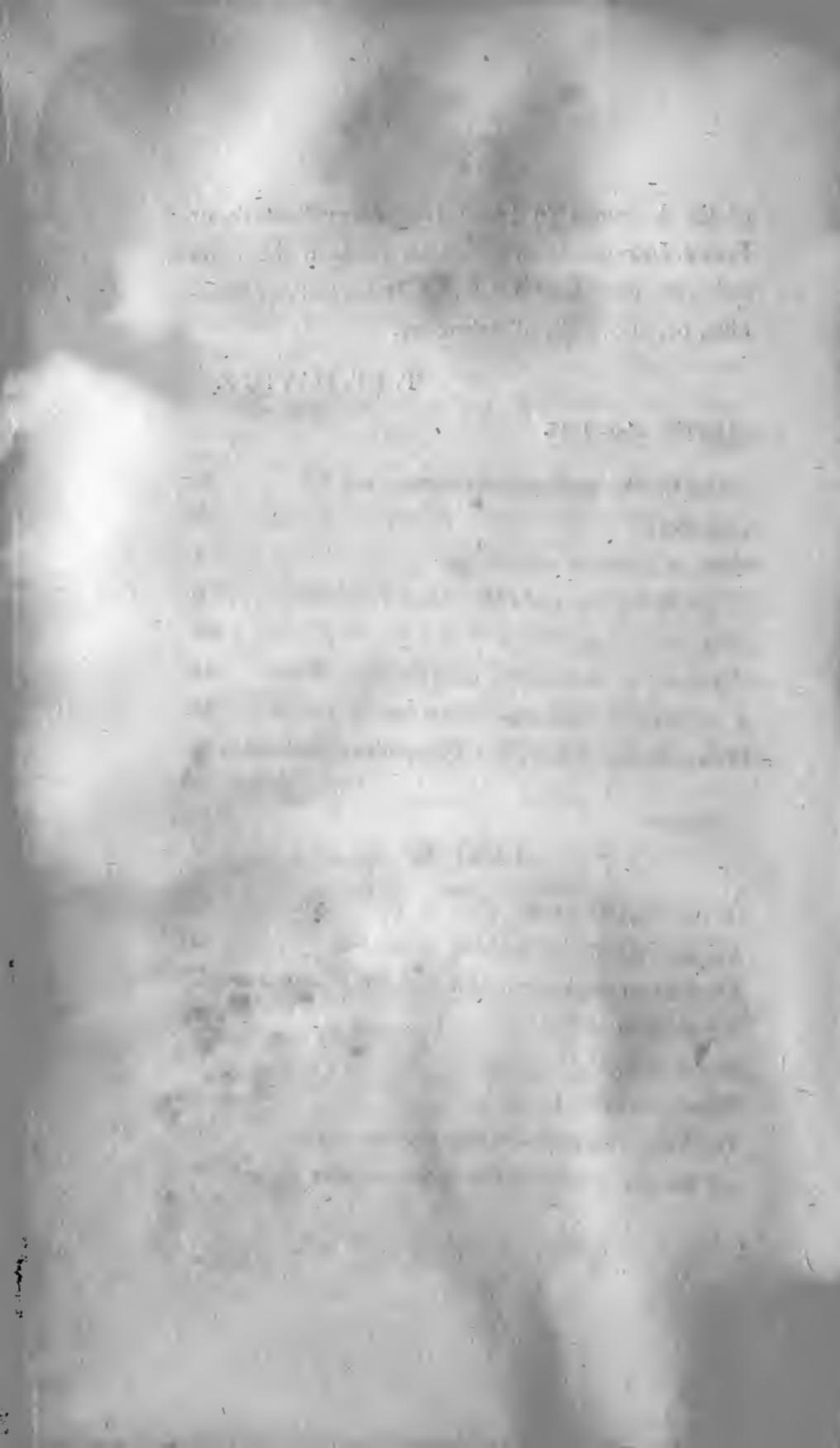
The derivative forms, which should also be committed to memory, are, together with the primitives, 5642, and may be conveniently transcribed from Buxtorf's Lexicon. With this acquisition of the primitives and derivatives of the language, and the general principles of formation, inflection, and composition contained in these Rudiments, confirmed by the perusal of some portions of Scripture;* the learner may proceed with great advantage to the critical, or Masoretic, study

* Leusden's *Compendium Biblicum*, which contains all the words of the Bible, both Chaldee and Hebrew, is divided into *seventy-two* lessons, each lesson consisting of *two* duodecimo pages and a half, and may be easily read through in 72 days or with a little more diligence in 36.

of the language in Israel Lyons's, or Yeates's, or Frey's Introductions, and afterwards in the more elaborate grammars of James Robertson, or Starkius, or, above all, of Schröder.

T. ST. DAVID'S.

Abergwilly, Aug. 1815.



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RULES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF HEBREW WORDS.

1. Have the Vocabulary of primitives perfectly by heart.
2. Learn to compound, and you will have no difficulty in decompounding.
3. Be well acquainted with the accidents of grammar, denoting *time*, *person*, *gender*, *number*, and other *accessions* to the root.
4. Remember which letters of the Alphabet are called *radical*, and which *servile*;
5. and that, if any of the eleven radical letters are in the word, which is to be analysed, they belong (with very few exceptions) to the root; and if there are three radical letters, they constitute the root. But
6. be perfect in the Primitives, and every thing else will follow of course.

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and ceramic materials for the future.

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new and more advanced

metallurgical processes.

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and refined, the need for a

new and more advanced

metallurgical engineering

will be created. This will be

the result of the development of

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metallurgical processes.

RUDIMENTS

OF

HEBREW GRAMMAR.

PART I.

OF THE NAMES AND PRONUNCIATION OF THE HEBREW LETTERS.

THERE are two and twenty letters in the Hebrew alphabet: *Aleph, Beth, Gimel, Daleth, He, Vau, Zain, Heth, Teth, Jod, Kaph, Lamed, Mem, Nun, Samech, Oin, Pe, Tsade, Koph, Resh, Shin, Tau.**

* These letters are all considered as consonants by those who follow the Masoretic method of reading Hebrew; and are expressed by the aid of artificial *points*, equivalent to the vowels in other languages. These points are of great antiquity, and their use ought to be familiar to the reader of the Hebrew scriptures; but they add greatly to the difficulty of first acquiring a knowledge of the Hebrew language. To lessen this difficulty, various methods have been devised of reading Hebrew without them. For this purpose the letters *א, ב, ג, ד, ה, ו, ז, ח, ת, י, ק, ל, מ, נ, ס, ע, פ, צ, כ, ר, ש, ת*, have been adopted by many as vowels. In this introduction to Hebrew *ו* retains its ancient name and power, because its proposed use, as a vowel, is sufficiently answered by the supplemental sound of *e* between the consonants;—and its corresponding *use* and *figure* in the Greek and Roman alphabets, and its own Hebrew *name*, oppose its admission as a vowel.

The sounds *th* for *ו*, *k* for *כ*, *s* for *ס*, *o* for *י*, *p* for *ב*, *g* for *ג*, *t* for *ת*, are sufficiently countenanced, for our present purpose, by their corresponding place or figure in the alphabet of the Greeks, who derived their letters from the Hebrews, and may be supposed to have followed their pronunciation, as

A

HEBREW LETTERS.

Name.	Fig.	Power.	Remarks.
Aleph	א	A, at	
Beth	ב	B, b	
Gimel	ג	ג, go	
Daleth	ד	Δ, d	
He	ה	H, h	
Vau	ו	— oo, v	
Zain	ז	ζ, z	
Heth	ח	— hh	
Teth	ט	θ, th	
Jod	י	ι, ee, y	
Kaph	כ	K, k	
Lamed	ל	λ, l	
Mem	מ	μ, m	
Nun	נ	ν, n	
Samech	ס	σ, s	
Oin	ע	— o	
Pe	פ	Π, p	
Tsade	צ	— ts	
Koph	ק	— q	
Resh	ר	P, r	
Shin	ש	— sh	
Tau	ת	T, t	

* * * The cross lines in the Table, p. 3. are placed there to mark a curious circumstance in the construction of the Hebrew alphabet. The *radical* and *servile* letters are not only equal in number, but are arranged in exact proportion to each other. 1. Two serviles and two radicals; 2. two serviles and two

DIFFERENT SPECIES OF HEBREW LETTERS.

Servile.	Radical.	Final.	Dilated.	Similar.	Of the same organ.
Aleph א			א	כָּבָב	Gutturals.
Beth ב			בָּבָב	בָּבָב	
	Gimel ג		גָּגָג	גָּגָג	
	Daleth ד		דָּדָד	דָּדָד	
He ה			הָהָה	הָהָה	Labials.
Vau ו			וָוָו	וָוָו	
	Zain ז		זָזָז	זָזָז	
	Heth ח		חָחָח	חָחָח	
Jod י	Teth ט		טָטָט	טָטָט	Linguals.
Kaph ק		קָקָק	קָקָק	קָקָק	
Lamed ל		לָלָל	לָלָל	לָלָל	
Mem מ		מָמָמ	מָמָמ	מָמָמ	
Nun נ		נָנָנ	נָנָנ	נָנָנ	Dentals.
	Samech ס	סָסָס	סָסָס	סָסָס	
	Oin ע	עָעָע	עָעָע	עָעָע	
	Pe פ	פָּפָפ	פָּפָפ	פָּפָפ	
	Tsade צ	צָצָצ	צָצָצ	צָצָצ	
	Koph ק	קָקָק	קָקָק	קָקָק	Palatinas.
	Resh ר	רָרָר	רָרָר	רָרָר	
Shin ש			שָׁשָׁש	שָׁשָׁש	
Tau ט			טָטָט	טָטָט	

radicals; 3. one radical and one servile; 4. four serviles and four radicals; 5. two radicals and two serviles.

HEBREW PRIMITIVES IN

א
בְּגַדְתָּה

OF THE FOLLOWING TABLE.

אָבָב
אָבָד
אָבָה
אָבָח
אָבָר
אָבָל
אָבָן
אָבָס
אָבָק
אָבָר
אָגָד
אָגָן
אָגָל
אָגָם
אָגָן
אָגָף
אָגָר
אָדָב
אָדָם
אָדָן
אָדָר
אָדָש
אָהָב

A

TABLE

OF

HEBREW PRIMITIVES.

א

בדהחרלזיסקר	ב	1
דילסזפר	ג	2
בسمורש	ד	3
בהל	ה	4
	ו	5
בדהילזירת	ו	6
	ז	7
אבדהילזקר	ז	8
	ח	9
דזהולמרש	ח	10
דטפער	ט	11
	י	12
בדהקלזופשת	י	13
לזפר	ך	14
	כ	15
גהוחקלטפער	ל	16
	ם	17
		18

א

הלוֹזִירַש	מ	19
ההיְזָרְזָסְפָּקָש	ו	20
סּוֹפָר	נ	21
	ס	22
	ע	23
	פֿ	24
דְּהַלְזָסְעַפְּקָרָת	פ	25
לְר	צ	26
	קֿ	27
בְּגַהְוָחָסְטָזְעַזְקָרָש	רֿ	28
דְּהַרְלָסְפָּרָש	שֿ	29
הַזָּר	שֿׁ	30
	תֿ	31
	תֿׁ	32

ב

רְשִׁ	אַ	1
הַ	בַּ	2
	גַּ	3
דַּ	גַּ	4
	דַּ	5
אַדְלָקָר	דַּ	6
הַטְלָסְזָקָר	הַ	7
אַבּוֹזְרָלָסְזָעַזְקָרָשָׁת	וּ	8

ב

אהזוקר	ז	9
לזר	ה	10
אהלן	ט	11
	י	12
ז'זר	י	13
הר	כ	14
אנגהלהםסעך	ל	15
הטם	נ	16
ר	ס	17
דהטלרט	ע	18
לעיזקר	צ	19
עקרש	ק	20
אדהההרכמסקרש	ר	21
למסריש	ש	22
לקר	ת	23
	ת	24
	ת	25

ג

הלו	א	1
אבההחלזערש	ב	2
	ג	3
דחלענערש	ד	4
	ד	5

ג

הָר	ה	6
אַבְהָזָה כְּחִילָעָפָרֶשׁ	ה	7
וְלִסְעָר	וּ	8
לִזְנָן	וּ	9
אַדְלָר	זָה	10
בְּדָה חַלְמָעָשׁ	יְ	11
אַדְלָזָר	לְ	12
בִּין	מְ	13
הַלְרָשׁ	מָ	14
וְלָרָ	נָ	15
בְּדָה זָוָלָסְטָעָפָרֶשׁ	עָ	16
סְשָׁ	פָּ	17
	רָ	18
	שָׁ	19
	תָּ	20
		21

ד

בְּגָה	אָ	1
אַבְהָזָה כְּלָקְרָשׁ	אָ	2
הַלְזָר	בָּ	3
	בָּ	4
	גָּ	5
	דָּ	6

ה
בָּסֶר
גְּדָה חֲרֵם זְקָרֶת
הַלּוֹפָק
הַוּק
אַהֲרֹן
גַּהְחָלָפָקָת
הַמִּיעָן
ג
ד
חַק
קָר
אַבְגָּדָם עַרְש
אָן

ד 7
ה 8
ו 9
ח 10
י 11
י 12
לְבָרָךְ 13
לְבָרָךְ 14
מ 15
מ 16
זּוֹבָן 17
ע 18
בְּנָה 19
ע 20
פְּפָרָה 21
קְרָבָה 22
רְבָרָה 23
רְבָרָה 24
שְׁתָתָה 25
תְּתָתָה 26

ה

הן
דהרפספראדהירסת
האההן
לך
אךלט

הלהמונסר

ה
ך
ו
גהסר
لتג 3
ד 4
ה 5
ו 6
ו 7
י 8
י 9
כ 10
ל 11
ס 12
מ 13
ו 14
ס 15
פ 16
צ 17
ר 18
ת 19

ו

ו 1

ו

א 1

ב

ו

בדחלוֹן

בְּסֶר
בְּדַחְוֹלֶזֶעֶר

חַל

וּזְקָתָה

הַרְדֵּר

גַּלְתָּה

סָרָר

בְּהַחַק

דְּסִפְקָר

תָּ

זְקָקָה

בְּהַחְמַעְקָרָת

ב	2
ג	3
ה	4
ו	5
ח	6
י	7
כ	8
ל	9
מ	10
נוֹ	11
נָ	12
עָ	13
פָּ	14
קָ	15
רָ	16
	17

ח

אַבְּחַטְלִיזְקָרְשָׁת

בְּגַהָּר

דְּהַלְקָרְשָׁת

בְּגַדְהַזְחַטְלִסְטִיזָרָש

הַזְקָרָר

אַבְּסִפְרָ

בָּ	1
גָּ	2
דָּ	3
וָ	4
זָ	5
טָ	6

ח

הליין	י	7
הדרלים	ב	8
בדהטךלטספֿזַקְשׁ	ל	9
אדהטטטספֿזַקְשׁ	מ	10
הטזַפְקַ	נ	11
דחלטסזַפְרַ	ס	12
הוזַפְרַישַ	פ	13
בָּהַזְפְּאַזְרַ	צ	14
הקר	ק	15
בָּגְדַהַזְפְּאַזְרַ	ר	16
בָּהַחְרַלְזַפְקַרְשַ	ש	17
הךלטסזַפְרַת	ת	18

ט

בט	א	1
הלוּרָת	ב	2
ר	ה	3
בָּהַחְלַרְשַ	ו	4
הַזְרַ	ח	5
פַ	ט	6
טַרְ	י	7
אַהֲלַ	ל	8
אַן	מ	9
אַפְ	נ	10

ט

המן
חלף
דוחטף

ע 11
פ 12
ר 13

בחלשת

א 1

בלמש

ב 2

בהער

ג 3

דְּהֻעָה

ד 4

דְּהֻעָה

ה 5

בְּרָה

ה 6

סְנָה

ה 7

סְנָעָה

ו 8

דְּלַמְּפָרֵשׁ

ו 9

בְּ

ח 10

וְ

ט 11

יְ

י 12

חְלָה

כ 13

דְּרַלְפָקָה

כ 14

וְרָ

ס 15

הַחַקָּה

מ 16

דְּרַפָּרָה

נ 17

דְּהַזְּטַלְוָפָזָה

ס 18

B

ע 19

החזית
אבענקרת
בדהעפיזרש
אדחהחטראקש
בוחחטטזעפריש
בדמר

פ 20
צ 21
ק 22
ר 23
ש 24
ת 25
ת 26

ב

בָּה
דָּהַלְסָעָרָש
בָּדָר
הָלָן
אַהֲחַלְסָרָש
בָּר
דָּלָש
דָּלָסָפָר
בָּר
אַבְּהַחַלְסָפָת
הָזָוָסָר

א 1
ב 2
ד 3
ה 4
ה 5
ו 6
ז 7
ח 8
י 9
י 10
ד 11
כ 12
ל 13
מ 14
ו 15

ב

הוֹסְעָפָרָש
אַהֲלָמְסָפָת
זָם
הַלְׁזָסְפָרָשָׁת
בְּהַזְּמָסְעָרָשָׁת
בְּהַלְּפָרָשָׁת
בְּלַסְּזָפָרָשָׁת

נ 16
ס 17
ע 18
פ 19
ר 20
ש 21
ת 22

ל

בְּהַטְּרָם
אַבְּטָנָש
בְּגַהְטָסְזָק
נְהַזְּחַטְּלַעְזָשָׁת
הַחַרְטָזָש
אַש
לָש
ד
ד
בְּגַזְטָן
דָת
חַטְקָש

א 1
א 2
ב 3
ה 4
ו 5
ו 6
ז 7
ה 8
ט 9
י 10
כ 11
מ 12
ע 13
פ 14
ק 15

דרכן חַעַם	ש 16 ת 17
מִתְּהִסָּר	א 1
דָּלָר	ג 2
דָּה	ג 3
הַלְּרָר	ד 4
גַּהְתְּרָלְסִיזְקְּרָשָׁת	ה 5
גַּהְחָר	ה 6
אַהֲזָקָר	ו 7
אַטְלָר	ו 8
סִיזָּן	ז 9
דָּרָאָק	ח 10
אַחְטְּרָלָאָק	ט 11
הַחְזָעָר	י 12
הַרְסָר	י 13
דָּהְטָרָלָן	כ 14
אַדְהַחָצָן	ל 15
	ו 16
	ג 17
	ס 18
	ע 19
	צ 20

מ

לק
אגדהחטזקר
החרלקש
גהחיזק

ק 21
ר 22
ש 23
ת 24

נ

דהספזקר
אבחטלע
בדהחוועריש
בדהחוופר
גהלטקר
אבדהחטלטסועפעריש
דחלטקר
הלויזרשת
הלוועריש
זקר
דהחלטרת
ה
לער
גהחרזונסעררת
לטיזר
חרליזקשת

א 1
א 2
ב 3
ג 4
ד 5
ה 6
ו 7
ז 8
ח 9
ט 10
י 11
כ 12
ל 13
מ 14
ס 15
ע 16
פ 17
ץ 18

נ

בנה חלע זקרת
בדה חטס עפרק
ד
אבנה חלט פקרת
בחרז סזקרת

צ 19
ק 20
ר 21
ש 22
ת 23

ס

הן
אברלֶר
דלוֹר
וָר
ר
גְּדָהָרֶסֶפֶרָת
בְּהַפְּרָשָׁת
גָּר
דְּלוֹרָת
אֲדָהָחָלֶטֶסֶעֶפֶקָת
רְלוֹפֶר
ה
דְּהַפְּרָ
אֲדָהָחָלֶזֶפֶקָר

א 1
ב 2
ג 3
ד 4
ד 5
ה 6
ו 7
ח 8
י 9
כ 10
ל 11
ס 12
מ 13
נ 14
ס 15
ע 16
פ 17

ס

ל
בְּהַחֲנוּפָר
הַסָּר

ע

בְּדַהֲטְרָשָׁת
בְּלִסְנָר
דְּהַזְּפָרָש
בְּגַדְהַזּוֹלְזִיקְרָשָׁת

בּוֹקָר

הַזְּפָרָש
הַטְּסֻפָּר
סָר
גַּחְוְטָלְסָסְעַפְּזָק
דְּלִסְפְּקָרָת
בְּגַדְהַזְּפָקָשָׁת

ס

ר
הַלָּר

בְּדַהֲלָסָר
בְּדַהֲלָרָש

ק 18
ר 19
ת 20

ב 1
ג 2
ד 3
ו 4
ז 5
ז 6
ט 7
ט 8
י 9
כ 10
ל 11
מ 12
נ 13
ס 14
ע 15
פ 16
צ 17
צ 18
ק 19

ע

בגדרלטספֿאָזְקְרָשׁ
בָּהָזְקָרֶשׁ
דְּמָקְרָת

ר 20
ש 21
ת 22

פ

הָר
גָּלְעָרֶשׁ
הָזָעָר

א 1
ג 2
ד 3
ה 4
ו 5
ז 6
ח 7
ט 8
י 9

גָּחָרְלָזְזִיןְזְקָרֶשׁ

כ 10
ל 11
נ 12
ס 13
ע 14
צ 15
ק 16
ר 17
ר 18
ש 19

הָנְדָהָחְטָרְלָזִישׁ

גָּהָזָק
גָּחָלָם
הָלָסָר
הָחָלָסָעָר
הָדָחָע

אֲדָהָזְחָטְרָמְסָעְזְקָרֶשׁ
הָחְטָעָקָרָת

פ

אהחלזערת

צ

לן
אהטערת
דָּהָק
בָּלָר
דָּהָלְטָזְפָּקְרָת
חִזְקָר
הִזְרָת
הַחְלָם
אַדְחַסְקָרָת
חַסְעָפָקָר
דָּהָזְפָּקָר
דָּהָחְזָעָפָר
לְ
בָּהָחְרָעָפָר

ת 20

א 1
ב 2
ד 3
ה 4
ו 5
ח 6
י 7
ל 8
מ 9
ב 10
ע 11
פ 12
ק 13
ר 14

ק

בלעэр
דָּחְסָרֶש
הָל
אַהֲטָלְטָזְפָּקְרָת

ב 1
ד 2
ה 3
ו 4

ק

בלזָר	ט	5
טָקָק	י	6
הַחְטָלָסָעַשׂ	ל	7
חַטְלִיזָשׂ	מ	8
אַהֲסָן	ג	9
סָתָת	ס	10
עָרָר	ע	11
אַדְזִין	פ	12
בַּהַחְזִיעָפָר	צ	13
אַבְהָחָמָסָעָרָשׂ	ר	14
אַבְהָחָטָרָשׂ	ש	15

ר

הַמְשָׁ	א	1
בְּדַהְרָעִזָּק	ב	2
בְּזַלְסַזְעַשׂ	ג	3
דְּהַסְפָּ	ד	4
בְּהַטָּ	ה	5
אַבְדָהָחָמָעָפָזָשׂ	ו	6
	ז	7
הַחְסָן	ז	8
בְּלַסְפִּזְקָשׂ	ח	9
בְּהַטְשָׁ	ט	10
חָעָקָר	י	11

ר

ברלטש
החרטש
הן
זם

כ 12
מ 13
נ 14
ס 15
ע 16
פ 17
צ 18
ק 19
ש 20
ת 21
ת 22

בדהלוּסְעַלְעַזְשַׁת
אדַהַסְקַשְׁת
אדַהַעַפְעַז
בְּדַחְסַעַק
הַטְעַפְשַׁת
חַטְקַת

ש

בְּנַהֲטַלְוָר
בְּהַחְטַרְלַסְעַזְקַרְשַׁת
אַבְנַהֲחַלְעַר

דַהְפַר

דַם
אַבְדַהְחַטְרַלְסַעַפְקַרְשַׁת
הַר
דַהְחַטְלַזְסַפְעַזְקַרְת
הַחְטַזְפַר

א 1
ב 2
ג 3
ד 4
ד 5
ה 6
ה 7
ו 8
ז 9
ה 10
ט 11

ש

חזרשת
בכהרלטסּוּר
בגנווחטּרלטסּפּשׁ
דחתּרלטסּוּעָזְרַשׁ
אַבְהָזָם
הַסְּעָפָר
הַטְּלוֹזָר
הַחַטּרְלַטְסּוּעָפְּקָרָת
פָּ

דָּחַטּרְלַטְסּוּעָפְּזִקָּר
אַבְגָּדְהַטּרְעָפְּזִקְרָשָׁת

ר
הַלְּזָזָק

ת

בְּהַטּוֹזָר
הַלְּזָזָר
רָ

י 12
י 13
ל 14
ל 15
ס 16
מ 17
נ 18
ס 19
ע 20
פ 21
צ 22
ק 23
ק 24
ר 25
ש 26
ש 27
ת 28
ת 29

א 1
א 2
ב 3
ד 4

ת

הַם	ה	5
בְּהָרָר	ו	6
זָ	ז	7
רִשְׁתָ	ח	8
שָׁ	י	9
דָּלָן	לְבָ	10
גָּהָלָמָעָת	לְמָ	11
דָּהָרְלָמָר	מָ	12
הָדָרָ	בָּ	13
בְּהָרָ	עָ	14
חָלָפָרָשָׁת	פָּ	15
לְזָעָפָ	קָ	16
יְזָעָפָ	רָ	17
עָ	שָׁ	18
חָ	תָּ	19
		20

THE following words of four or more letters, are also called Roots, though sometimes resolvable into three lettered Roots to be found in the preceding Table.

ב	ה
ברזל	הנמל
ג	הרגל
נדבר	הרמש
גנבר	הרצב
ד	הרצז
דוכיפת	הشمל
דמישק	השמן
דרדר	ט
ה	טפסר
הרדה	
;	
ולעפה	כ
זהיף	כברת
זהיר	כנמא
	כפתת
	כרבל
	crcב
	crcם

כ	ע
כֶּרֶם	עֲכֹשֶׁב
כֶּרֶם	עֲקָרֶב
כֶּרֶם	עֲרָפֶל
כְּשָׂדֵי	עִשְׁתָּר
מ	פ
מַלְצָר	פִּלְגָּשׁ
נ	פְּסָנְתָּר
נְכָרְשָׁא	פְּרָבָר
ס	פְּרָדָס
סְמָדָר	פְּרָוָר
סְנוּר	פְּרִיעָשׁ
סְנָסָן	פְּרִישָׁגָן
סְנָפִיר	פְּרִשְׁדָנָה
סְרָבֵל	פְּרִשּׁוֹז
סְרוּס	פְּרִתָּם
סְרֻעָפָה	פְּתִגָּם
סְרֻפָּד	פְּתִינָל
ע	צ
עַטְלָף	צְנַצְנָת
עַכְבִּישׁ	צְנַתְרוֹת
עַכְבָּר	צְפָרְדֵּעַ

ק	ש
קיתרוס	שוציא
קרדום	שכלל
קרסל	שרביט
קרקע	שרעף
קشكש	
ר	ת
רטפש	תנוֹך
רפודה	תנין
ש	תרגֵם
שיזב	תויְשִׁיש

END OF THE TABLE OF HEBREW PRIMITIVES.

I.

§ 1. OF THE FORMATION OR INFLECTION OF
WORDS.

ALL words in their common grammatical use are primary or inflected. The primary form is the simplest state of a word, unchanged by the accidents of time, person, gender, or number. The inflected form is characterised by those accidents.

The primary form of verbs, is the 3d person masc. sing. of the preterite tense. The 3d fem. is distinguished by the addition of **ת**, the second is denoted by **ת**, the first by **תת**, &c. The letters, which compose these accessions at the beginning, end, and middle of words, are called *formative*. In the use of these accessory letters consists all the grammatical inflection known to the language. The initial and final formatives are not numerous: the inserted are only two, **ו** and **ו**.

OF THE PARAGOGIC AND EPENTHETIC
LETTERS.

Letters are sometimes added to, and inserted in, words, which affect the sound or emphasis, but make no part of the inflection or formation of the words, and are not called formative, but paragogic, and epenthetic, according to their use.

§ 2. OF THE COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

The accessions, which take place in words by *formation* or inflection, are in the beginning, middle, or end of words: those by *composition*, only in the beginning or end of words. Compound words consist of two or more words, either separable or inseparable. Some consist of two separable words; some of two, three, or even four inseparable words or particles: but commonly of some verb, or noun, or particle, with their prefixes and affixes. See the Compound words in *Hebrew Elements*, p. 25, 45. and in the notes throughout.

§ 3. OF THE LETTERS EMPLOYED IN THE
INFLECTION AND COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

Of the two and twenty Hebrew letters eleven are called servile, ב, י, ו, ה, ב, נ, מ, ל, ש, ת; and the other eleven, radical. The servile are so called, because they are used in the inflection and composition of words. Of the other eleven none are so employed, except in a very few cases, which will be better noticed in their proper place. There are two kinds of *radical* letters; the radical letters in the alphabet, and the radicals of a word. The former are called radical,

1st. Not because the roots of words always *consist* of these radical letters;

2d. Nor because they always make *part* of the root:—but because, if they *do* occur in a word, they always necessarily belong to the root, except as before mentioned. There are some words, in which there is not one of the eleven radical letters, as נָתַן, and its derivatives; some, in which there is only one radical letter, as לְמַךְ; and some with only two, as זְכַר. Other roots have all three letters radical, as פְּקַד.

The letters נ, ב, ל, ש are serviles, only when prefixed. In the middle and end of words they are always* radicals. ה, ב, מ, ג, are servile at the beginning and end of words, but radical* in the middle.

§ 4. MEMORIAL WORDS OF THE SERVILE LETTERS ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE USES.

The servile letters are comprised in the three memorial words, *Itan*, *Mesheh*, *Vekleb*.

The appropriate uses of the servile letters are denoted by the following words :

1. Hamentive,†	האמנתיו	<div style="display: inline-block; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;">prefixed,</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;">inserted,</div> <div style="display: inline-block; border-left: 1px solid black; padding-left: 10px; margin-right: 10px;">affixed.</div>
2. Mesheh,	משה	
3. Vekleb,	וכלב	
4. Beklem,	בכלים	
5. Itan,	ויתאן	

* Except נ when it is paragogic and epenthetic; and ג, when it is epenthetic.

† These letters are sometimes called Hamentic, sometimes Eamentic, in both cases to the exclusion of נ, a formative of frequent use. As a formative letter it is *inserted*, and so differs from its other uses in Vekleb, in which it is *prefixed*; and in Iuneh, &c. in which it is *affixed*. In one instance (וילך) prefixed is formative.

6. *Iuneh*,7. *Hetimenu*,8. *Ahevinet*,

י
ו
נ
ה
ת
י
ו
נ
ה

ו
ת
י
ו
נ
ה
ו
נ
ה

affixed.

1. The *Hamentive* letters comprise the letters used in the *formation* or inflection of verbs, participles, and nouns, at the beginning, middle, and end of words;

2, 3. *Mesheh, Vekleb*, the letters of inseparable particles, prefixed to words;

4. *Beklem*, the gerundive particles;

5. *Itan*, the *initial* formatives of the future;

6. *Iuneh*, the *final* formatives of the future;

7. *Hetimenu*, the formatives of the preterite. It has no initial formatives.

8. *Ahevinet*, the paragogic letters.

II.

§ 1. FORMATIVES OF NOUNS.

Nouns are inflected by the formatives, **ה**, **ת**, **מ**. Feminine terms are formed in **ה**, **ת**, **וֹת**, or **יִת**. Plural masculines end in **ם**; sometimes in **מ**, or **י**; plural feminines in **וֹת**; sometimes in **ת** by contraction. For examples of nouns formed from verbs, see the *Vocabulary of Nouns*, p. 103.

§ 2. THE FORMATIVE LETTERS, AS THEY DENOTE TIME, PERSON, GENDER, AND NUMBER IN VERBS AND PARTICIPLES.

	לְמֹד	3 sing. masc.
הַתְּ		3 sing. fem.
תְּ		2 sing. c.
תִּ		1 sing. c.
וְ		3 pl. c.
תָּמְ	Final letters of the preterite	2 pl. mas.
תָּנְ		2 pl. fem.
וָנוּ		1 pl. c.
וְ		2 s. f.
וְ	Final letters of the Imp. and Fut.	2, 3, pl. m.
וְ		2 pl. f.
וְ		3 s. and pl. m.
תְּ	Initial letters of the Fut.	2 s. and pl. and 3 s. and 1 s. c. [pl. f.]
אְ		1 pl.
וְ		Imp. 2 s. m. 2 pl. f.
	Inserted letter of the Imp. Fut. Infin. and Part.	Fut. every per. but 2 f. s. and 2 and 3 m. pl.
		Infinitive.
		Participle.

וְתַּיְמַנְתָּה	Final letters of Participles.	s. f. pres. and past. s. f. pres. pl. m. pl. m. pl. fem.
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§ 3. FORMATIVE LETTERS DENOTING THE SPECIES OF VERBS.

In the method of reading Hebrew with points, the verbs are reducible to *four* species, the *active*, *intensive*, *causative*, and *reflective*. The *intensive* differs in little or nothing from the *active*, but in the points. Without the points the species are only three:—

1. Active,	<i>He taught.</i>
2. Causative,	<i>He caused to teach.</i>
3. Reflective,	<i>He taught himself</i>

The first two species having each their passive forms, the *three* species contain *five* forms, or conjugations.

1. The active has no characteristic letter.
2. ئى , *initial*, denotes the passive form of the active species.
3. ئى , *initial*, distinguishes the causative species.

3. The participle has **מ** prefixed instead of **נ**.

, *inserted*, distinguishes the active form of the causative.

4. The passive form of the causative is without **ו**.

5. **תְּהִתּ**, *initial*, distinguishes the reflective species.

6. The participle has **מ** prefixed instead of **נ**.

§ 4. PARAGOGIC LETTERS.

The *paragogic* letters included in the memorial word *Ahevinet*, אַהֲוִוִּנְתָּ, are sometimes added to the ends of words to improve the sound, or increase the emphasis.

נ is added to the persons of verbs ending in **י**.

—**נ**—to the 2d m. s. Pret. and Imp.

—**נ**—to the first sing. and pl. Fut.

—**נ**—to Infinitives:

—**נ**—to names of places, in which it means *towards*:

—**נ**—and to other nouns.

ו is added to nouns in regimine.

—**ו**—to participles and particles.

י—to the persons of verbs ending in י and י.
 נ*—to the infinitives of some irregular verbs.

§ 5. EPENTHETIC LETTERS.

א, י, ו, נ, are sometimes inserted in verbs and nouns; but most commonly before ח, ח, נ, י, ד, when affixes of the future tense.

§ 6. LETTERS SUBJECT TO APOCOPE.

נ is frequently dropped at the end of the 3d s. fut. and pret. of imperfect verbs in נ;—and from some imperatives. ס is dropped at the end of plural nouns and participles in regimine; and י sometimes from the 3d person pl. of verbs in ח.

§ 7. CONVERTIBLE LETTERS.

א, ח, י, ו, are frequently interchanged; also all letters of the same organ; especially ס and ש. (See p. 3.)

* As ש, ח, נ, ו, בְּנָה, גְּלָח, שְׁבָח, &c.—ח is not placed amongst the paragogic letters by Starkius and Schröder: but is by Avenarius, Buxtorf, Bythner, Wasmuth, Opitius, Simonis, &c.

III.

A TABLE OF THE REGULAR VERB IN QEL.

1. Preterite.

Sing.

לָמַד	3 m.	He learned.
לָמַת	3 f.	She learned.
לָמַתָּה	2 c.	Thou learnedst.
לָמַתִּי	1 c.	I learned.

Pl.

לָמַדּוּ	3 c.	They learned.
לָמַדְתֶּם	2 m.	Ye learned.
לָמַדְתֶּן	2 f.	
לָמַדְתֶּנוּ	1 c.	We learned.

2. Future.*

Sing.

אַלְמֹד	1 c.	I will learn.
תַּלְמֹד	2 m.	
תַּלְמֹדִי	2 f.	Thou wilt learn.
יַלְמֹד	3 m.	He will learn.
תַּלְמֹוד	3 f.	She will learn.

* The future is often expressed without the inserted *ו*.

Pl.

לִמְדֹד	1 c.	We will learn.
תַּלְמָדֹו	2 m.	Ye will learn.
תַּלְמָדָנָה	2 f.	
יַלְמָדוּ	3 m.	
תַּלְמָדָנָה	3 f.	They will learn.

3. Imperative.

Sing.

לִמְדֹד	2 m.	learn thou.
לִמְדִי	2 f.	

Pl.

לִמְדֹו	2 m.	learn ye.
לִמְדָנָה	2 f.	

4. Infinitive.

לִמְדֹד	to learn.
לִמְדָ	

In that case the following table will mark its initial and final formatives:—

Sing.	Pl.
.... א ב
.... ח	ר.... ח
ש.... ח	שׁ... ח
.... ו	ר.... ו
.... ח	שׁ... ח

5. Participle present.

Sing.			
	לומד	m.	
	לומדה	f.	learning.
	לומדות		
Pl.			
	לומדים	m.	
	לומדות	f.	learning.

6. Participle past.

Sing.			
	לומוד	m.	
	לומודה	f.	learned.
Pl.			
	לומודים	m.	
	לומודות	f.	learned.

IV.

1. Masculine nouns.

Sing.		Pl.	
בן	a son	בניים	sons
דבר	a word	דברים	words
זן	an old man	זקנים	old men
חכם	a wise man	חכמים	wise men
פלג	a river	פלגיים	rivers

2. Feminine nouns.

עצה	counsel	עצות	counsels
קצה	an end	קצות	ends
מלאכה	work	מלאכות	works
גבעה	a hill	גבעות	hills

3. Masc. nouns with fem. termin. plu.

אב	a father	אבות	fathers
שם	a name	שמות	names
צבא	a host	צבאות	hosts

4. Fem. nouns with mas. termin. plu.

אללה	an oak	אלים	oaks
יונה	a dove	יונים	doves
נמללה	an ant	נמלים	ants

5. Nouns with both masculine and feminine terminations in the plural.

Sing.	Pl.
היכל a temple	היכלים היכלות
לבב a heart	לבבות לבבות
יום a day	ימים ימות

6. Nouns in regimine.

absol.	דברים	in regim.	דברי עצה
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Pronouns.

אני אני	I	אנחנו נחנו	we
אתה	thou, m.	אתם	ye, m.
את	thou, f.	אתן	ye, f.
הוא	he	הם	they, m.
היא	she	הן	they, f.

זה	c.	this
זו	c.	this
זאת	f.	this
אל		these
אלה		these
אשר		who, which
מי		who?
מה		what?

V.

PRONOMINAL FRAGMENTS, OR AFFIXES.

* יְ	me, my	וּ	us, our
ךְ	thee, thy	כָּם	m. you, your
וּ	him, his	כָּנָךְ	f. you, your
הָרָה	her	הָמָם	m. them, their
		הָנָן	f. them, their

1. With the sign of the accusative case. אֹתֶת

אֹתְנִי	me	אֹתְנָנוּ	us
אֹתְךָ	thee	אֹתְכָם	m. you
אֹתְהוּ	him	אֹתְכָנָךְ	f. you
אֹתְהָהָה	her	אֹתְהָמָם	m. them
		אֹתְהָנָן	f. them

2. With the prefixes לְ and בְ.

לְ	to me	לְנוּ	to us
לְךָ	to thee	לְכָם	to you
לְוּ	to him	לְכָנָךְ	to you
לְהָרָה	to her	לְהָמָם	m. to them
		לְהָנָן	f. to them
		בָּם	in them

* With verbs יָדַע, יָדַר.

3. With nouns.

my father	אָבִי	our enemy	אִיבְנָנוּ
thy father	אָבִיךְ	your house	בֵּיתְכֶם
thy name	שְׁמֶךְ	your mother	אִמְכָּן
his word	דְּבָרָו	their blood	דְּמָם
his words	דְּבָרָיוּ	their children	בְּנֵיהֶם
her husband	אִישָׁה	their voice	קֹלָן
her mother	אֶמֶתָּה	their houses	בָּתִּיתָן

4. With verbs.

הַנְנִי	have mercy upon me
שְׁכַחְנוּךְ	we have forsaken thee
רָאִיתִיו	I have seen him
לִמְדֹונָה	they taught her
עָשָׂנוּ	he hath made us
אַעֲזֹבְכֶם	I will desert you
יִזְרְכֵן	he will separate you
אָעַנָּם	I will hear them
יִחְיַתֵּן	he will frighten them

5. With participles.

שְׁנָאֵי	he that hates me
אָוְהָבֵנוּ	he that loves him
אָוְהָבָיוּ	they that love him
יִדְעַיכְ	they that know thee
בָּזְזִינוּ	they that spoil us
בָּזְזִיתָם	they that spoil them

6. With particles.

אצלי	with me	כלנו	all we
בלתך	without thee	ישכם	ye are
ישך	thou art	אינם	not they
איןנו	not he	אוים	where they
ישנו	he is		
עמה	with her		

VI.

PREPOSITIONAL FRAGMENTS, OR PREFIXES.

מ from, after, without, before, to, near
 ש who, whom, which, until that, because
 ה this, the, a, which, her, towards
 ו and, or, even, yea, yet, therefore
 ב as, about, according to, when, like
 ל to, unto, in, on, at, by, about, for
 ב in, by, unto, on, with, near, about

1. With nouns.

משמי מ from heaven
 שאל whom God
 הדבר this thing
 ומשפטים and judgments

כְּקֹול as the sound
 לְבִתָּה to the house
 בְּכָל in all

2. With nouns and affixes.

מִנְעָרִי from my youth
 וּמִשְׁפְּטוֹן and his judgments
 כִּצְדָּקִי according to my righteousness
 לְבִתָּתוֹ to his house
 בְּלִבְךָ in thy heart

3. With verbs.

בְּבָרָה in flying
 לְרָדֵף to pursue
 כְּכָלֹת after making an end
 מִשְׁוּם since appointing
 וַיְהִי and it was

4. With verbs and affixes.

בְּבָרָחוֹ when he fled
 כְּכָלָתִי after I made an end
 לְרָדָפֶךָ to pursue thee
 מִשְׁוּמִי since I appointed
 וְקָדְשָׁהוּ and he hallowed it

5. With participles.

לְשׁוֹמְרִים	to them that keep
לְשָׁנָא	to him that hates
לְשָׁנָאים	to them that hate
לִדְעִים	to them that know
לְבָזּוּם	to them that spoil
לְמַצְאִים	to them that find

6. With participles and affixes.

לְשָׁנָא	to him that hates me
לְשָׁנָאוֹ	to him that hates him
לְשָׁנָאוֹר	to them that hate him
לִדְעֵיךְ	to them that know thee
לְבָזּוּנוּ	to them that spoil us
לְמַצְאִידָם	to them that find them

7. With particles.

לְשִׁיא	in vain
לְבַלְתִּי	to not
לְמַעַן	that
וְלֹא	and not, nor
מִמְעָל	from above
מִתְחַת	from beneath
שַׁוְשָׁ	which is

EXAMPLES OF VERBS WITH THEIR AFFIXES.

Root.	
אבד	עד אבדך until thou perish
אבד	באבדם when they perish
אהב	אהבתנו thou hast loved us
אהז	אהזני has seized me
אכל	יאכלו they will consume him
אמר	באמרי when I say
אמר	על אמריך because thou saidst
שם	שמו he has put him
שם	שנתו thou hast put him
ראה	ראיתי I have seen him
רמה	רמיתני thou hast deceived me
יסר	יסרתו she instructed him
מצא	מצאתם she found them
נטה	נטהה she inclined him
כתב	כתבתם thou hast written them
קלל	קללתי thou hast despised me
נתן	נתתיו thou hast given him
נשא	נשאთים thou hast borne them
ארר	ארותיה I have cursed her
עזב	עזבוני they have forsaken me
עללה	עליתנו ye have brought us up
שכח	שכחנו we have forgot thee

	Root.
כתבם write them	כתב
תנו give him	נתן
קחנו take him	לקח
חנני have mercy upon me	חנן
שאלוני ask ye me	שאל
ירדףו he will pursue him	רדף
זמרך he will sing of thee	זמר
ישׂדָּם he will destroy them	שׂוד
ינָהָם let us destroy them (Ps. 74. 8.)	ינָהָם
ימצָאָה they shall find her	מצא
יראָוְנִי they shall see me	ראה
ברָחוֹ when he fled	ברח
רָדָף to pursue thee	רדף
פָתָחֵי when I open	פתח
בְנָשָׁתָם when they drew near	גַשָּׁ
חָמָם when they grew hot	חמה
בְלָדָתָה when she brought forth	ילד
בְבָנוֹתִיךְ when thou buildedst	בָבָה
כָוָן when he prepared	כוון
מָלָא when he was circumcised	מול
זָרָה when ye shall be dispersed	זרה
קוֹמִיךְם they that rise against thee	קום
עֲשֵׂיהָם they that do them	עשה
עֲנֵנִיךְ they that afflict thee	ענה

VIII.

A SUMMARY OF THE USES OF THE SERVILE LETTERS.

1. With verbs.

- א init. Forms 1st s. fut. in all conjugat.
mid. Is epenthetic, and
fin. Paragogic.
- ב init. A pref. to infin. *in, by, when, &c.*
- כ init. 1. Is characteristic of the imp. and infin.
of Nepqed.
2. Forms all the pers. of Hepqid and
Hepqed, except the future and partici-
ples.
3. With נ, forms the third conj. Hetpe-
qed, except the partic. and 1st and 3d
pers. fut.
4. Prefixed to verbs and partic. signifies
who, which.
- fin. 1. Forms the 3d s. f. pret. and the fem. s
participle.
2. With ג, the 2d pl. f. imper. and the 2d
and 3d pl. f. future.

- 3. Affixed : *her*.
- 4. It is also paragogic ; and
- 5. Subject to apocope.

init. 1. A conj. *and, or, but, when, &c.*

- 2. Converts the future into the pret. and vice versa.

mid. 1. Forms the infin. imper. partic. and fut. of Qel ; and

- 2. Is epenthetic.

fin. 1. Forms the 3d pl. pret.—2d pl. imper.—and 2d and 3d pl. m. fut.

- 2. With **ג** forms the 1st pl. pret.
- 3. Affixed : *him, it.*

init. Is formative of the 3d s. and pl. f.

mid. 1. In Hepqid forms 3d s. m. and f. pret. 3d pl. pret. and all the persons of the partic. and also of the fut. except the 2d and 3d f. plural.

- 2. Is epenthetic.

fin. 1. Forms 2d s. f. imper. and fut. and with **ג**, 1st s. pret. and is

- 2. Paragogic.
- 3. Affixed : *me.*

init. Is prefixed to infinitives, and signifies *before, after, when, &c.*

fin. Affixed : *thee.*

ו init. Is prefixed to infinitives, and signifies *to, until, &c.*

ו init. 1. Forms all participles, except in Qel and Nepqed.

2. Is prefixed to infin. and signifies *from, after, &c.*

fin. 1. Is dropped in plural m. in participles *in regim.*

2. Distinguishes the m. plural of verbs from the fem.

3. Affixed: *them, masc.*

ו init. Forms the pret. and participle of Nepqed; and 1st plural fut. of all conjugations.

mid. Is epenthetic.

fin. 1. Paragogic.

2. Distinguishes the feminine plural of verbs.

3. Affixed: *them, fem.*

ו init. Prefixed to verbs, signifies *who, which, because, until, &c.*

ו init. Forms in the future the 2d person of both numbers and genders; and 3d s. and pl. f.

fin. Forms 2d s. pret.—f. s. participle,—and with ו before it, f. plural participle.
Is also paragogic.

2. With nouns.

א init. Is formative of verbal nouns, as **אובל** from **יבל**.

fin. 1. Is sometimes added to the end of words instead of **ה**; and
2. Is paragogic.

ב init. Is prefixed to nouns and particles, and signifies *by, in, &c.*

ה init. 1. prefixed to nouns with emphasis signifying *the, this.*
2. Sometimes without emphasis, as **השכל** from **שכל**.
3. Expresses admiration, and is interrogative.

fin. 1. Forms femin. nouns, as **הנה** **אשה** from **איש**.
2. Is a pronominal affix signifying *her, and sometimes his.*
3. Is paragogic. Added to names of places signifying *towards.*

ו init. 1. A conjunction signifying *and, or, but, for, &c.*
2. Is formative in **ולך**, and perhaps in **ערך**.

fin. 1. Is the pronominal affix signifying *his, he, it, and (with ג) our.*

ו init. Is formative of proper names and appellative nouns.

mid. Is formative of appellative nouns.

fin. Forms the names of countries and numbers, and is the pronominal affix for *my*.

⌚ init. Adverb : *as, like as, according, &c.*
 fin. Is the pronominal affix for *thy*.

⌚ init. Præpos. *to, for, of, &c.*

⌚ init. Præpos. *from, more, than, &c.*
 Is formative of nouns.
 fin. Is the pronominal affix masc. for *them, their, &c.*

⌚ init. Is formative of proper names.
 fin. Forms appellative nouns.
 Is the pronominal affix fem. for *them, their, &c.*

⌚ init. Is the relative pron. and conj. *who, which, also, until, &c.*

⌚ init. Is formative of nouns.
 fin. Forms the plurals of fem. nouns and participles.

EXAMPLES OF HEBREW ANALOGY IN THE
FORMATION OF NOUNS FROM THE ROOT.

Roots.	Derivatives.
אבָד	אבָדָן, אָבָדָן, אָבָדָת, אָבָדָה, אָבָד
אָבָה	אָבָוָנָה, אָבָיוָנָה, אָבָה
אָנָר	אָנָרָת, אָנָרָה
אוֹה	מָאוֹיִם, תָּאוֹה, אוֹ, אוֹה
אוֹר	מָאוֹר, אוֹרָה, אוֹר
אָכָל	מָאָכָלָת, מָאָכָל, אָכְלָה, אָכְלִיל, אָכָל
אָלָף	אָלָוָת
אָמָן	אָמָנוֹה, אָמָן, נָאָמָן, מָהִימָן, אָמָתָה, אָמָנָם, אָמָנָה
אָמָר	מָאָמָר, אָמָרָת, אָמָר
אָנָה	תָּאָנָה, אָנָה
אָסָפָה	אָסָפָה, אָסָפָה, אָסָפָה
אָסָר	מָסָרָת, אָסָר, אָסָרָה, אָסָר
אָפָד	אָפָדָה, אָפָוד
אָפָה	תָּאָפִינָים, מָאָפָה, אָפָה
אָרָה	אָרָה, אָרָה
אָרָר	מָאָרָה
אָתָה	אָיְתָה
בָּוָא	תָּבָואָה, מָבוֹא, מָבוֹא, בִּיאָה, בָּא
בָּוּן	תָּבָונָה, בִּינָה
בָּטָח	מְבָטָחָה, בְּטָחָה, בְּטָחָה

Roots.

Derivatives.

בנה	תבנית, מבנה, בנין, בניה
בצרא	מצרעה, מבצר, מצפון, מצור
ברה	ברות, ברית
גאה	גאה, גאות, גאון, גאן, גונה, גאה, גאוונים
גבל	גבלות, גבולות, גבול
גלה	גלויות, גלות, גולה
גלא	מגלה, גלאל, גלון, גול, גל
דוג	דג, דיג, דוג
דוה	מדוה, דות, דוי
דין	מדינה, מדנים, מדון, דין דין
הגה	הגות, הגיוון, היגון, הגנה
הוה	יהוה
הייה	אהיה
הלך	תהלכות, מהלך, הליכה, הליך, הלך
הפרק	תהפכה, מהפכה, הפכה, הפרק, הפרק
הרה	הריוון, הרון, הריה, הרורה, הרה
הרם	הריסטות, הרם
זבל	זבולה, זבול, זבל
חבר	מחברת, התהברות, חברורה, חבר, חברות מחברות
חגנ	מחנרת, חגורה, חגור
חול	חוללה, חוליה, חיל
חויה	מחזוה, חזות, חזון, חזון, חזוה
חיה	חיים, חי, מהיה, חיות, חיוא, חייה

Nouns are either unaugmented, that is, are the same with the root, or are augmented in the beginning, middle, or end.

Nouns unaugmented.

אסר אספּ אָמֵר אֲכַל אָוֹר אָבָד

Augmented in the beginning.

אָהָוָה יְהָוָה מְאָמֵר מְאָכֵל מְאָוֹר תְּאָוָה

Augmented in the middle.

אָסִיר אָסֹר אָסִיף אָבִיה אָלוֹפּ אָוּכִיל

Augmented in the end.

אָפְּדָה אָסְפָּה אָבְּדָן אָבְּדָת אָבְּדָה

Augmented in the beginning and middle.

תְּמָרוֹק תְּלָמִיד תְּבִנָה תְּאִנָה

Augmented in the beginning and end.

מְבָצָרָה תְּבָוָה מְסֻרָה מְאָכְלָתָה מְגַלָה

Augmented in the middle and end.

הַלִּיכָה אַיִתָן אָוּכִילָה אַגּוֹרָה אָבִיּוֹן אָבִיּוֹנָה

WORDS SIMILAR IN FORM, BUT DIFFERENT IN
SIGNIFICATION.

אַבָּה	אָסָר	בְּשָׂם	דָּלָג
אַבָּת	אָשָׁר	בְּשָׂשׁ	דָּרָג
אַהֲלָה	כְּהַלְלָה	גּוֹהָה	דָּרָךְ
אַהֲלִי	כְּהַלְלָה	גּוֹתָה	הַכָּהָה
אָוֹד	בְּהַזְוֹן	גְּלָהָה	הַנָּהָה
אָוֹת	בְּתַחְנוֹן	גְּלָתָה	הַנָּהָה
אָוֹה	בְּתַחְרָה	גְּלָדָה	זָעַק
אָוֹת	בְּחַרְבָּה	גְּלָתָה	זָרָה
אָלָה	בְּרוּךְ	גְּרָסָה	חוֹהָה
אָלָה	בְּוֹקָה	דְּבָהָה	חוֹהָה
אָנָה	בְּוֹסָם	דְּבָהָה	חוֹסָטָה
אָנָת	בְּוֹשָׁם	דְּבָקָה	חוֹשָׁךְ
אָנְךָ	בְּכָרָה	דְּבָקָה	חָלָקָה
אָנְקָה	בְּקָרָה	דְּוָהָה	חָמָסָה
אָנְסָם	בְּסָרָה	דְּוָהָה	חָמָשָׁה
אָנְשָׁה	בְּשָׁרָה	דָּוָגָה	חָנָקָה
אָרָה	בְּעֵדָה	דָּוָךְ	חָמָשָׁה
אָרָה	בְּעֵתָה	דְּכָהָה	חָמָשָׁה
אָסָף	בְּרָהָה	דְּכָחָה	חָמָשָׁה
אָשָׁפָה	בְּרָהָה	דָּלָה	חָנָקָה
אָסָטָם	בְּרָקָה	דָּלָה	חָנָקָה
אָשָׁם	בְּרָקָה	דָּלָה	חָנָקָה

חסה	ישראל	כפש	מירה
חשה	יפה	כרם	מירה
חסל	יפה	כרש	משה
חשל	ירה	כשה	משה
חרך	ירח	כשה	משך
חרק	ירך	ללהם	משק
חרם	ירק	לחם	נגה
חרש	כבס	לוּהָ	נגה
חשה	ככש	לוּחָ	נדח
חשת	כהל	מַהָּה	נדח
חשך	כהל	מַהָּה	נזהה
חשק	כוה	מַהָּר	נזהה
טוה	כוה	מַהָּר	נהל
טוח	כוס	מוֹתָה	נהל
טרה	כווש	מַכְךָ	נהם
טרת	כלה	מַכְךָ	נהם
יאה	כלה	מֶלֶךְ	נהר
יאח	כנס	מֶלֶךְ	נהר
יהוד	כניש	מלך	נכד
יהוד	כסה	מְנָה	נכד
יכה	כסה	מְנָה	נכיה
יקה	כשה	מְסָה	נקה
ינה	כסל	מִשָּׁה	נכרכ
ינה	כשל	מִשָּׁךְ	נקרכ
יסף	כسف	מִשָּׁךְ	נסג
ישף	כשפ	מְצָה	נסג
יסר	כפם	מְצָה	נוֹהָ

נוח	עקר	צוה	רחוב
נכיה	עסם	צוח	רוח
נכיה	עשש	צלה	רוחה
נסחה	ערך	צלה	רחה
נסחה	ערך	צמה	חחה
נסך	פוך	צמה	רכך
נסך	פוך	צנה	רכס
נסך	פללה	צנה	רכיש
נסך	פללה	צפה	רמיה
נשל	פלס	צפה	רמיה
נפק	פלש	קדה	רמס
נפק	פסה	קדה	רמש
נצח	פשה	קוש	רפם
נצח	פשה	קללה	רפש
נתך	פשה	קללה	רקה
נתך	פשה	קצת	רקה
נתם	פשה	קצת	רקה
נתיש	פיצה	קצת	שכבה
סחר	פיצה	קרת	שבחת
סחר	פרק	קרת	שבך
סקל	פרק	קרט	שבך
סקלה	פרט	קרש	שחדר
סקלה	פרש	קסט	שחדר
סקפה	פתח	קשת	שווה
סקפה	פתח	רכך	שווה
עכבר	צחחר	רכך	שוק

שְׁתָה	שְׁקָלָל	שְׁפָה	שְׁרָה
שְׁתָה	שְׁלָה	שְׁפָח	שְׁרָה
שְׁכָה	שְׁלָחָה	שְׁפָךְ	תְּכִנָּה
שְׁכָה	שְׁסָה	שְׁפָקָה	תְּקֹזָה
שְׁכָלָל	שְׁשָׁה		

END OF PART I.

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RUDIMENTS
OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR.

PART II.

OF THE REGULAR VERB.

THERE are three parts of speech, Verb, Noun, and Particle, the last term comprehending all words, which are not verbs or nouns.

Verbs have two tenses, Preterite and Future ; three moods, Indicative, Imperative, Infinitive ; a Participle of present and past time ; two Numbers, three Persons, and three Genders.

The present time is expressed sometimes by the participle ; sometimes by the preterite or future.

Imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect time is expressed by the preterite tense.

The preterite tense is sometimes used for the future ; and the future for the preterite, especially after certain particles, as אָז, טָרָם, אָשָׁר. But this change of meaning in these tenses always takes place, when י is prefixed to them, except

(1) they follow another verb of the same tense* in the same sentence ;—or (2) be in the imperative mood ;—or (3) in the future tense preceded by an imperative mood, in the same sentence, or by an interrogation ; in which cases the vauated verb retains its common meaning, and Vau is merely copulative.†

The Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Potential moods are comprehended under one form.

There is, properly speaking, only one Conjugation, the several species, or forms so called, being all inflected by the aid of the same formatives in their respective moods, tenses, and persons. But custom has assigned to the verb several conjugations.

* The same, *vel re vel conversione* ; e. g. a preterite after another preterite *without* Vau prefixed, or after a future *with* Vau prefixed, retains its usual signification.

† To this subject of the conversive Vau, very imperfectly taught in almost all grammars in English, Mr. Sharp has lately excited the attention of the public with great exactness of observation, and very advantageously to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures. See Mr. Sharp's *First* and *Second Tracts on the Hebrew Syntax.*" The doctrine of the conversive Vau is learnedly and acutely treated by Koolhaas, in his *Dissertations and Observations* on the subject, (Amstelæ-dami, 1748 and 1751).

tions, differing both in number and names according as they are read with or without points. Without points they may be called *Qel*, *Nepqed*, *Hepqid*, *Hepqed*, *Hetpeqed*.* The first has no characteristic. The initial letters of the others are their characteristics of conjugation: נ, ה, ה, הַת. The third form is distinguished from the fourth by a Yod in the second syllable; . . . ה helmid.

* These forms are denoted by the abbreviations Q. N. Hi. H. Het.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE REGULAR VERB IN ITS
 SEVERAL CONJUGATIONS AND THIRD* PERSONS.

I. In the order of the conjugations.

Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Het.	
לִמְדָ	נ	ה...י.	ה	הַת	Pret.
יְלִמּוֹד	י	י...וֹד	י	יִת	Fut.
לִמּוֹד	ה	ה	ה	הַת	Imp.
לִמּוֹד	ה	ה...י.	ה	הַת	Inf.
לִמּוֹד	נ	מ...וֹד	מ	מִת	Part. pres.
לִמּוֹד	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	Part. past.
Lemed	Nelmed	Helmid	Helmed	Hetlemed	
tyelmed	yelmed	yelmid	yelmed	yetlemed	
lemud	helmed	helmed	helmed	hetlemed	
lemud	helmed	helmid	helmed	hetlemed	
lumed	nelmed	melmid	melmed	metlemed	
lemud	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	

II. In the order of the Tenses.

Pret.	Fut.	Imp.	Inf.	Par. pres.
Lemed	yelmed	lemud	lemud	lumed
Nelmed	yelmed	helmed	helmed	nelmed
Helmid	yelmid	helmed	helmid	melmid
Helmed	yelmed	helmed	helmed	melmed
Hetlemed	yetlemed	hetlemed	hetlemed	metlemed

Part. past in Qel only.

lemud.

* The Imperative has only the *second* persons singular and plural.

† Pronounced *yelmood*. י as a vowel sounds like *oo*, and ' like *ee*.

THE FIRST CONJUGATION,

QEL,*

THE RULE OF ALL THE REST.

The several Conjugations are inflected by the aid of the same formatives in their respective moods, tenses, and persons; that is, all the first persons sing. pret. in all conjugations end in 'נ, all second persons sing. pret. end in נ, all third persons s. fem. pret. end in נ. The third person sing. masc. pret. is the primary form, from which the other persons are derived, and from which they are distinguished by their several terminations. So the initial and final formatives of the future in Qel, are the initial and final formatives of the same tense in other conjugations. Such also is the analogy of their Imperative, Infinitive, and Participle. Whoever therefore can conjugate Qel, has no other difficulty in forming the other conjugations, than to omit the *middle* Vau, wherever used in Qel, and to add to each conjugation its respective characteristic, as may be seen in the *Abstract of the regular verb* in the preceding page, and more at large in the *Synopsis*, pages 89 and 90.

* נְלֵל Qel, not Quel. נ has the sound of Q, not Qu.

AN ABSTRACT OF QEL.

לִמְדָ	Pret.	He learned
וְלִמְדָ	Fut.	He will learn
לִמְדָ	Imp.	Learn thou
לִמְדָ	Inf.	To learn
לִמְדָ	Par. pres.	Learning
לִמְדָ	Par. past.	Learned

1. The first conjugation is called *Qel* from **ל**, *light*, on account of its simplicity both in form and signification, the other conjugations being augmented and, as it were, *loaded* with their characteristic letters, and more complex meanings.
2. In forming the Preterite sing. add to **לִמְדָ** the formatives **ת**, **תִ**, **תֵ**; and for the plural add, **נוּ**, **תָנּוּ**, **תָמּוּ**.
3. So in forming the future, &c. add the initial, middle, and final formatives, as in the next two pages.
4. The initial formatives **וְ**, **וְתִ**, **וְתֵ**, **וְתָ**, are characteristics of the future tense.
5. The Imperative is an abridgement of the Future, being the second persons of the Future without the characteristic **ת**.
6. The Infinitive of *Qel*, *Hepqid*, and *Hetped* has two genders, masc. and fem.

A SKELETON OF QEL,*
EXHIBITING THE FORMATIVES OF THE TENSES
AND PERSONS IN QEL.

Sing.	Preterite		
ה	למַד		lemed,
ת	...		lemdeh;
תִּי	...		lemdet;
			lemedti
Pl.			
ו	...		lemdu;
תִּמְ	...		lemedtem,
תִּנְ	...		lemedten;
נוּ	...		lemednu
Sing.	Future		
	תְּלַמְּדָה	ת	yelmud,
	תְּלַמְּדָה	ת	telmud;
	תְּלַמְּדָה	ת	telmud,
	תְּלַמְּדָה	ת	telmedi;
	תְּלַמְּדָה	א	almud
Pl.			
וּ	...	וּ	yelmedu,
נָהָ	תְּלַמְּדָה	ת	telmudneh
וּ	...	תּ	telmedu,
נָהָ	תְּלַמְּדָה	תּ	telmudneh
	...	וּ	nelmud

* In the table the three dots represent the three letters of the root, פָּנָה.

† The middle Vau is very frequently omitted in the future, &c. of Qel.

Imperative

Sing.

	• ۱ ..	lemud,
	lemdi
	Pl.	
לְמַדָּה	lemdu,
	• ۱ ..	lemdneh

Infinitive

לְמַדָּה	• ۱ ..	lemud
	lemdeh, lemdet

Participle present

Sing.

לְמַדָּה	• .. ۱ ..	lumed,
	• .. ۱ ..	lumedeh <i>or</i> lumedet
	Pl.	
לְמַדִּים	• .. ۱ ..	lumedim,
וְתִּמְדֵּת	• .. ۱ ..	lumedut

Participle past

Sing.

לְמַדָּה	• ۱ ..	lemud,
	• ۱ ..	lemudeh
	Pl.	
לְמַדִּים	• ۱ ..	lemudim
וְתִּמְדֵּת	• ۱ ..	lemudut

PARADIGM OF QEL.

Preterite, *He learned.*

Sing.

לִמְדָ	<i>he</i>	lemed,
לִמְדָה	<i>she</i>	lemdeh ;
לִמְדָת	<i>thou</i>	lemedet ;
לִמְדָתִי	<i>I</i>	lemedti

Plur.

לִמְדוֹ	<i>they</i>	lemdu ;
לִמְדָתֶם	<i>ye m.</i>	lemedtem,
לִמְדָתָן	<i>ye f.</i>	lemedten ;
לִמְדָנוּ	<i>we</i>	lemednu

Future, *He will learn.*

Sing.

יַלְמֹד	<i>he</i>	yelmad,
תַּלְמֹד	<i>she</i>	telmud ;
תַּלְמֹוד	<i>thou m.</i>	telmud,
תַּלְמֹדי	<i>thou f.</i>	telmedi ;
אַלְמֹוד	<i>I</i>	almud

Plur.

יַלְמֹדוֹ	<i>they m.</i>	yelmedu,
תַּלְמֹודֶנֶה	<i>they f.</i>	telmudneh ;
תַּלְמֹדוֹ	<i>ye m.</i>	telmedu,
תַּלְמֹודֶנֶה	<i>ye f.</i>	telmudneh ;
כַּלְמֹוד	<i>we</i>	nelmud

Imperative, *Learn thou.*

Sing.

לְמֹוד	<i>thou</i> m.	lemud,
לְמֹדי	<i>thou</i> f.	lemdi
Plur.		
לְמֹודוֹ	<i>ye</i> m.	lemdo,
לְמֹודָנָה	<i>ye</i> f.	lemodnah

Infinitive, *To learn.*Masc. **לְמֹוד** lemudFem. **לְמֹדָה, תְּ** lemdeh, lemdetParticiple present, *Learning.*

Sing.

לְמֹדר	<i>he</i>	lumed,
לְמֹדרָה, תְּ	<i>she</i>	lumede or lumedet
Plur.		
לְמֹודִים	<i>they</i> m.	lumedim,
לְמֹודָות	<i>they</i> f.	lumedut

Participle past, *Learned.*

Sing.

לְמֹוד	<i>he</i>	lemud,
לְמֹודָה	<i>she</i>	lemudeh
Plur.		
לְמֹודִים	<i>they</i> m.	lemudim,
לְמֹודָות	<i>they</i> f.	lemudut

REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS.

Verbs in QEL simply denote action, or the doing of any thing of which NEPQED is the passive form. Verbs in HEPQID denote the causing of an action, of which HEPQED is the passive form. HETPEQED has a reflex signification, and includes both action and passion, and therefore has no passive form.

And in general the signification of verbs corresponds with the characteristics of their conjugation. But all verbs have not every conjugation; nor has every conjugation always the signification which its characteristic requires.

Verbs in QEL are not only active, as **למד**, *he learned*, but also neuter, as **עמד**, *he stood*; and frequently are both active and passive, as **מלא**, *he filled*, and *was filled*; frequently both active and causative; as **בער**, *it burned*, and *he set fire to*; **טוש**, *he departed*, and *he removed*; **נחת**, *he descended*, and *he let down*.

Verbs in NEPQED have often an active or reflective signification, as **נשפט**, *he judged*; **נשבע**, *he swore*; **נדבר**, *he sought*; **נדבר**, *he spoke*; **נשמר**, *he took care*.

Verbs in **HEPQID** are sometimes simply active, or neuter; as **הקריב**, *he approached*; **האזין**, *he listened*; **החריש**, *he was silent*. Sometimes they lose their characteristic *Yod*, and sometimes, after the prefixes **ב**, **ב**, **ל**, **מ**, their characteristic **ה**.

Verbs in **HETPEQED** sometimes have no reflex action; but are simply active, or neuter: as **התרהלה**, *he prophesied*; **התרהלה**, *he walked*; **התרפלל**, *he prayed*; or passive: as **התרפרקו**, *they were broken*.

But these varieties of meaning, and differences of the signification from the form, in verbs, are common to all languages.*

In forming the several conjugations it must be remembered, that the characteristic of the tense excludes the characteristic of the conjugation.

* In Greek *αγω* is to *lead*, and to *go*; *ζω* to *live*, and to *make live*; *απαλλασσω* to be *rescued*; *μαχομαι* to *fight*; *οπτουμαι* to *see*, &c.

In Latin: *vapulat* he is *beaten*; *dominatur* he *governs*, *utitur* he *uses*, &c.

In English: to *sink*, and to *break*, are neuter and active; to *grow*, and to *feed*, are neuter and causative; to *turn*, is active, neuter, and reflective; (to *turn a river*; it *turned red*; he *turned from*;) &c.

AN ABSTRACT OF NEPQED.

נִלְמָד	Pret.	He was learned
יִלְמָד	Fut.	He will be learned
הַלְמָד	Imp.	
הַלְמָד	Inf.	To be learned
נִלְמָד	Par. pres.	Learned

- ג is the characteristic of this conjugation.
- The final formatives are the same as in Qel .
וְתִי יְמָנָה נָוְתָן תִּמְנָה תִּי תְּתָה .
- The middle Vau of Qel is dropped in Nepqed.
- ג the characteristic of the Conjugation is excluded in the future by י and the other characteristics of the tense ; and by ה the characteristic of the mood, in the Imperative and Infinitive.*
- The passive forms have no Imperative except in a reflective or reciprocal sense.

* As the infinitive of Nepqed has, in some words, a double characteristic, ה and ג ; thus גִּלְלָה and גִּלְלָות from גִּלְלָה, גִּלְלָה and גִּלְלָה from גִּלְלָה, &c; ה may, perhaps, more properly be said to be used instead of ג, than to exclude it.

NEPQED.

THIS AND THE FOLLOWING CONJUGATIONS TO
BE TRANSCRIBED IN HEBREW LETTERS.

Preterite, *He was learned.*

S. Nelmed, nelmedeh ; nelmedet ; nelmedti.
Pl. Nelmedu ; nelmedtem, nelmedten ; nelmednu.

Future, *He will be learned.*

S. Yelmed, telmed ; telmed, telmedi ; almed.
Pl. Yelmedu, telmedneh ; telmedu, telmedneh ;
nelmed.

Imperative.

S. Helmed, helmedi.
Pl. Helmedu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To be learned.*

Helmed.

Participle, *Learned.*

S. Nelmed, nelmedeh *or* nelmedet.
Pl. Nelmedim, nelmedut.

AN ABSTRACT OF HEPQID.

לִמְדָּה	Pret.	He caused to learn
יְלִמּוֹד	Fut.	He will cause to learn
הַלְמָד	Imp.	Cause thou to learn
הַלְמָד, הַלְמִיד	Inf.	To cause to learn
מַלְמִיד	Par. pres.	Causing to learn

1. ה and י are the characteristics of this conjugation, and מ of the participle. In the preterite י is used only in the third persons.

2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel.

3. The middle Vau of Qel is dropped in Hepqid.

4. ה the characteristic of the conjugation is excluded in the future by the characteristics of the tense; and in מ by the characteristic of the participle.

5. The infinitive has both forms הַלְמָד and הַלְמִיד.

6. In the imperative and infinitive the same letter ה is characteristic both of the conjugation and the mood.

7. In the 2d sing. masc. of the imperative the characteristic י is commonly omitted. But when it is augmented by the paragogic ה, it always resumes the characteristic, as הַלְמִידָה.

HEPQID.

Preterite, *He caused to learn.*

S. Helmid, helmideh ; helmedet ; helmedti.

Pl. Helmidu ; helmedtem, helmedten ; helmednu

Future, *He will cause to learn.*

S. Yelmid, telmid ; telmid, telmidi ; almid.

Pl. Yelmidu, telmedneh ; telmidu, telmedneh ; nelmid.

Imperative, *Cause thou to learn.*

S. Helmed, helmidi.

Pl. Helmidu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To cause to learn.*

M. Helmed, helmid.

F. Helmedeh, helmedet, helmedut.*

Participle, *Causing to learn.*

S. Melmid, melmideh or melmidet.

Pl. Melmidim, melmidut.

* So Schultens, Schröder, and J. Robertson, (Gram. Edinb. 1783.)

AN ABSTRACT OF HEPQED.

הַלְמָד	Pret.	He was caused to learn
יַלְמָד	Fut.	He will be caused to learn
הַלְמָד	Imp.	—————*
הַלְמָד	Inf.	To be caused to learn
מַלְמָד	Par. pres.	Caused to learn

1. **ה** is the characteristic of the conjugation, and **מ** of the participle.
2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel. The middle Vau is dropped.
3. Hepqed drops **ו**, the second characteristic of its active form.
4. **ה** the characteristic of the conjugation is excluded in the future by the characteristics of the tense; and in **מַלְמָד** by **מ** the characteristic of the participle.
5. In the imperative and infinitive the conjugation and the mood have the same characteristic.

* Of passive imperatives, see p. 75, no. 5. "Quidam in conjugatione Hophal (Hepqed) imperativum occurrere tradunt adductis exemplis. Jer. 49. 8. Ezech. 32. 19. Job. 21. 5." SIMONIS, Introd. p. 196.

HEPQED.

Preterite, *He was caused to learn.*

S. Helmed, helmedeh ; helmedet ; helmedti.

Pl. Helmedu ; helmedtem, helmedten ; helmednu

Future, *He will be caused to learn.*

S. Yelmed, telmed ; telmed, telmedi ; almed.

Pl. Yelmedu, telmedneh, telmedu, telmedneh ; nel-med.

Imperative.

S. Helmed, helmedi.

Pl. Helmedu, helmedneh.

Infinitive, *To be caused to learn.*

Helmed.

Participle, *Caused to learn.*

S. Melmed, melmedeh or melmedet.

Pl. Melmedim, melmedut.

AN ABSTRACT OF HETPEQED.

התלמד	Pret.	He taught himself
יתלמוד	Fut.	He will teach himself
התלמוד	Imp.	Teach thou thyself
התלמוד	Inf.	To teach himself
מתלמוד	Par. pres.	Teaching himself

1. **הַת** is the characteristic of this conjugation ; and **מת** of the participle.
2. The final formatives are the same as in Qel.
3. In the future, **הַ** the first characteristic of the conjugation is excluded by the characteristics of the tense ; and in **מתלמוד** by the characteristic of the participle.
4. In this conjugation the latter of the two characteristic letters, **ת**, and the first letter of the root are transposed in verbs beginning with **ג**, **כ**, **צ**, **ש**, as, **השתמר** *he took care*, for **התשמר** from **הסתבל** *he burdened himself*, for **השמר** from **סבל**. After **ג**, the characteristic **ת** is not only transposed, but changed into **ך** ; and after **צ** into **צָ** ; that is, a servile into two radicals.

HETPEQED.

Preterite, *He taught himself.*

S. Hetlemed, hetlemdeh ; hetlemedet, hetlemedti.

Pl. Hetlemdu ; hetlemedtem, hetlemedten ; hetlemednu.

Future, *He will teach himself.*

S. Yetlemed, tellemed ; tellemed, tellemdi ; atlemed.

Pl. Yetlemdu, tellemedneh ; tellemdu, tellemedneh ; netlemed.

Imperative, *Teach thou thyself.*

S. Hetlemed, hetlemdi.

Pl. Hetlemdu, hetlemedneh.

Infinitive, *To teach himself.*

M. Hetlemed.

F. Hetlemdeh, hetlemedet, hetlemedut.*

Participle, *Teaching.*

S. Metlemed, metlemdeh or metlemedet.

Pl. Metlemdim, metlemedut.

* See Schultens, Schröder, and J. Robertson.

OF THE CONJUGATION OF HEBREW VERBS.

The conjugation of verbs respects their external form. In Greek and Latin the conjugations are denominated from differences in the *final* letters of verbs; in Hebrew from differences in the *initial* letters, as they are commonly classed in grammars.

Greek and Latin verbs are distinguished further into species, or *voices*, both by their external form and internal character. This distinction might be applied to the Hebrew verb without any derangement of the received forms and materials of grammar, and with manifest advantage to the first impressions of learners. For this purpose we might divide the Hebrew verbs into *two kinds*, regular and irregular; *five species*, or *voices*, active with its passive, causative with its passive, and reflective; *one conjugation*; three moods; &c. taking the root of the verb as the ground of these distinctions. Thus verbs would be distinguished into regular and irregular by the character of their primitive form, the root; into voices and conjugation by accessions to the root: namely into voices by their initial characteristics; into conjugation by their final formatives, which being the *same* in the several species constitute them *one* in conjugation.

OF THE DERIVATION OF THE HEBREW TENSES.

The third person masc. of the preterite tense has been usually called the root, or primitive form of the verb. But some learned men* consider the *infinitive*, as the root, from which they think the other moods and tenses may most easily be deduced ; at the same time calling the infinitive a noun substantive, and the participle a noun adjective.

The verb in its original form and use was probably indefinite, and applied not only to all circumstances of the time past, but of the future and the present, the distinguishing formatives

* *Infinitivus est nomen substantivum, eam actionem, vel passionem, vel notionem intransitivam, quam verbum finitum ad tempus, numerum, personam, et genus, restringit, in abstracto, et sine ulla restrictione ad aliquod subjectum, exprimens.*" SCHRÖDERI, *Institut.* p. 56.

" *Participium est nomen adjectivum, significans agentem vel patientem, sive rem sive personam.*" Idem, p. 57.

" *Forma verbi maxime simplex et primigenia est in Infinitivo masculino speciei Kal,* p. 42.

" *In omnibus speciebus nulla forma prior et antiquior est infinitivo masculino.*" p. 43.

" *Tempora et modi cuiusque speciei ab infinitivo facilissimamente derivantur.*" p. 45.

being the result of long usage, and gradual improvement. And so far the infinitive or indefinite verb may be said to be the root, or, as the Jewish grammarians call it, מִקְוָר, the *fountain* or *source* of the other forms. It might have become definite first by its appropriation to time *past*, and then to time *future*.

But the future rather than the infinitive, seems to be the natural and immediate source of the imperative, with which the future has so near a connection. Whatever is *imperative* is in its object *future*. The Hebrew future, in its present form, is, in most cases, used for the imperative.* The imperative form is an abridgement of the future, its persons being the same with the second persons of the future, omitting the initial formative נִ. In this process there seems to be more reason than may, at first sight, be obvious. For if the formative נִ be the representative of the personal pronoun הַתָּאַתָּא, as is commonly understood, and seems probable, the omission of the personal sign, (the

* The future is *always* used for the imperative in prohibition, dehortation, and deprecation: *often* in precept, exhortation, and advice; and *always* for the 3d sing. imperative of other languages.

symbol both of person and of time,) by shortening the expression converts a direction into a command, that is, a future into an imperative: **תלמוד** *thou shalt learn*; **למוד** *learn, or learn thou.*

There seems to be some incorrectness in *defining* the infinitive to be a *noun substantive*, though it may, like the Greek infinitive, be often used *instead* of the noun substantive. For, if, by the genius of the Hebrew language, its nouns be uniformly derived from verbs, (in which opinion most learned men are agreed,*) and if the infinitive were the primary form of the verb, then verbs would be derived from nouns, contrary to the uniform law of the language. It seems therefore more just to say, not that the infinitive is a noun

* Potissimum autem doctrinæ *nominum* alias locis assignandus fuit. Eam cum antiquiores plerique grammatici *verborum* pertractioni præmiserint, Schultensius, quod, ob certas, illi tempori peculiares, rationes, numeris regularum Cl. ALTINGII se alligasset, nihil quidem potuit mutare, parum tamen hanc methodum sibi placere, cum alibi, tum in ipsa præfatione, Institutionibus præmissa, non obscure significavit. *Enimvero præpostorum hunc ordinem esse indubio argumento est, quod, ex perpetua linguae Hebrææ lege, nomina a verbis deriventur.*" SCHRŒDER, *Inst. Præfat.* p. vii.

substantive, but that nouns substantive* in their first origin were verbs in an indefinite, or participial state; and that the participle is not a noun adjective, but the noun adjective a latent participle.

OF THE PARAGOGIC LETTERS IN THE REGULAR
VERB.

As the addition of the paragogic letters sometimes alters the form of the verb so far as to occasion some degree of ambiguity, their use should be well attended to.

נ is sometimes added to the persons of verbs ending in נ, as **הָלְבוֹא** *they went*, for from **הָלֹךְ** ; נ, to the third sing. masc. pret. as **שָׁמַרְתָּה** *he kept*, for **שָׁמַר** ; to the second sing. pret. as **בָּנַדְתָּה** *thou hast dealt treacherously*, for from **בָּנַד** ; to the sing. imper. **אַסְפָּה**, *gather thou*, for **אַסְפָּה** ; to the first sing. and pl. fut. as **אַשְׁמְרָה** *I will keep*, for **אַשְׁמָר** from **אַשְׁרָף** ; **שָׁרְפָּה** ; **שָׁמְרָה** *we will burn*, for **שָׁרַף** , from **שָׁרֵף**. †

* Except such simple terms as אָב a father, אָמָּה a mother, &c. which are the almost inarticulate cries of nature.

† “Vim et potestatem hæc He paragogica non semper eandem habet, sed variam. 1. *demonstrativam*, præsertim in

ו, to participles in the sing. n. as אָסָרִי, *binding together*, and sometimes to the 2d sing. pret. as לִמְדָת, *thou hast taught*, for שְׁמַעַת; לִמְדָת, *thou hast heard*, for הָלַכְתִּי; שְׁמַעַת, *thou wentest*, for הָלַכְתִּי.

ו, to the persons of verbs ending in ו and י, as וְמִצְאָוֹן, *they will be found*; תְּשִׁמְעָוֹן, *ye shall hear*; תְּדַבְּקָוֹן, *thou shalt abide*.

ת, to the infinitives of some verbs.*

pronominibus. 2. *asseverativam*, in verbis, ut נְחַחַת, *recubuit omnino*; אָשְׁמָרָה, *custodiam omnino*; חָרְשִׁיעָה, *serva utique*. 3. *optativam*, in futuris; ut נְשַׁמְחָה וְאַעֲלֵצָה, *laet et exultem*, Ps. ix. 3. נְנַחְקָה, *disrumpamus*; נְשַׁלְיכָה, *projiciamus*, Ps. ii. 3. יְחִישָׁה, *acceleret*, *veniat*; et נְדֻעָה, *cognoscamus*, Ies. v. 19. 4. *intensivam*, tam in verbis, quam nominibus, ut נְפָלָאתָה, *mira fuit admodum*; בְּעָרָחָה, *ardens vehementer*; קְפָדָה, *exitium grave*; מְזֻמָּתָה, *scelus atroc*. 5. *localem*, in nominibus, atque particulis. 6. ad solam elegantiam interdum addi videatur. SCHRAEDER, p. 182.

* See note p. 57. To which add: That Schultens places ת amongst the paragogic letters in the text of his "Institutions," in which he follows Altingius; but in his remarks decidedly pronounces ת to be one of the feminine forms of the infinitive. "ת paragogicum, quod vulgo vocant, absque ullo dubio est terminatio altera feminina in ת. Ita נְלוֹת, מְצָאת, תְּבַשֵּׁת, arescere; יְכַלֵּת, posse; עֲדַקְתִּי, justificare." SCHULTENS, *Instit.* p. 454.

THE WHOLE OF THE REGULAR VERB REDUCED TO A SYNOPSIS OF THREE LINES.

(See p. 65, and 67.)

PRETÉRITE.

Characteristics of Persons.

Root.

Characteristics of Conjugation.

Plur.			Sing.			Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Ht.
נָ...	תָּ...	תָּ...	נִ...	תִּ...	תִּ...	לִמְדָ	לִמְדָ	לִמְדָ	לִמְדָ	לִמְדָ

Q.

N.

Hi.

H.

Ht.

Sing. 3 m. Lemed

Nelmed

Helmid

Helmed

Hetlemed

3 f. lemdeh

nelmedeh

helmedeh

helmedeh

hetlemedeh

2 c. lemdeet

nelmedet

helmedet

helmedet

hetlemedet

1 c. lemmedi

nelmedi

helmedi

helmedi

hetlemedi

Pl. 3 m. lemdu

nelmedu

helmidu

helmedu

hetlemedu

2 m. lemmedem

nelmedem

helmedem

helmedem

hetlemedem

2 f. lemmeden

nelmedten

helmedten

helmedten

hetlemedten

1 c. lemnedu

nelmednu

helmednu

helmednu

hetlemednu

From the third sing. masc. are formed the other persons of the preterite by the addition of the final formatives **תְּ**, **תִּ**, &c.: thus—**לִמְדָ**, **לִמְדָה**, **לִמְדָהָה**, &c. The conjugations **N.**, **Hi.** &c. are formed from **Qel** by prefixing their characteristics: thus—**הֵלְמִיד**, **הֵלְמִידָה**, &c. **Hi.** retains its characteristic, only in the third persons of the preterite.

FUTURE.

Final Formatives.

Initial Formatives.

1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.			1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.	
...	לִמְדָ	אָ	תְּ	תִּ	תְּ	תִּ	וּ	Sing.
...	תְּ	תְּ	תִּ	תִּ		וּ	תְּ	תִּ	תְּ	תִּ	וּ	Plur.

וּ is a middle formative in all the persons of the future in **Q.** except the second f. sing. and the plural masculines. Sing. **Yelmud**, **telmud**; **telmud**, **telmedi**; **almud**. Plur. **Yelmedu**, **telmudneh**; **telmedu**, **telmudneh**; **nelmud**. In the other conjugations it is not used.

וּ is a middle formative in the third persons of the pret. **Hi.** and in all the persons of the fut. **Hi.** except the plural feminines. In the imperative it is used in the 2d. fem. s. and 2d. m. pl. In the other conjugations it is not used. The future has no initial characteristic of conjugation except in **Ht.** the initial letter being excluded by the characteristic of the tense.

IMPERATIVE.

The imperative is included in the future, being an abridgment of the second persons by the omission of the initial formatives.

INFINITIVE.

The infinitive is the same as the second m. of the imperative.

PARTICIPLES.

The participle past is the same as the infinitive. The participle present is usually expressed with וּ in the first syllable, but frequently without it, and then differs from the infinitive, only by the difference of the vowel points, or by the initial characteristic in **Hi.** **H.** **Ht.** *Schräder*, p. 46.

A S Y N O P S I S

OF THE REGULAR VERB IN ALL ITS CONJUGATIONS, TENSES,
AND PERSONS.

	Final Formatives.	Q.	N.	Hi.	H.	Ht.	Initial Formatives.	
Singular.								
3 m.		לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
3 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 c.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
1 c.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
Plural.								
3 m.		לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
3 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
1 c.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
Singular.								
3 m.		לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
3 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
1 c.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
Plural.								
3 m.		לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
3 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
1 c.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
Singular.								
2 m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
Plural.								
2 m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
2 f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
un.								
f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
s. f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
pl. m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
pl. f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
s. f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
pl. m.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר
pl. f.	ת	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר	לְכֹר

* * These tables are meant to exhibit the formation of the whole regular verb, and to mark the accession of the *final*, *middle*, and *initial* formatives to the root, in a more convenient way than by hollow or red letters. The three dots represent the letters of the root לְכֹר.

ROOTS OF REGULAR VERBS FOR EXERCISE IN
THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERBS.

שָׁמַע he heard
 שָׁלַח he sent
 בָּרַךְ he blessed
 עָבַר he passed over
 עָמַד he stood
 פָּקַד he visited
 קָדֵש was set apart
 קָרַב he approached
 שָׁמַר he kept
 זָכַר he remembered
 כָּבֵד was heavy
 עָבֵד he served
 שָׁכַב he lay down
 בָּקַשׁ he sought
 כָּלָם was ashamed
 כָּשַׁל he stumbled
 לָכַד he took
 מָכַר he sold
 מָלַךְ he reigned
 מָשַׁל he governed
 שָׁפַט he judged

IV. OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS.*

The regular verb retains its radical letters through its conjugations and inflections. Other verbs are irregular chiefly in proportion as they deviate from this rule.

There are three classes of irregular verbs; 1. such as have **נ** or **נ** for their first letter; 2. such as have **נ** or **נ** for their second letter, or have the second and third the same; and 3. such as have **ה**, **נ**, or **ת** for their last.

From the three letters of the verb פַעַל, words beginning with **נ**, **נ**, are compendiously called *Pe Nun*, *Pe Yod*; words having **נ**, **נ** for their second letter, or which have the second and third letter the same, are called *Oin Vau*, *Oin Yod*, *Oin geminatum*; and words ending with **ה**, **נ**, **ת**, are called *Lamed He*, &c.

The irregularities of the Hebrew verb consist in the *omission* or *change* of the letters of the root; as נְלַחֲדָה for נְלַחֲדָה; or the *insertion* of other letters, as in סְבִוָּה, סְבִתָּי for סְבָוָתִי.

Irregular verbs are often found in a regular state, even in those forms that are commonly irregular.

* The variation of the irregular verbs from their own root and from the regular form, may be distinctly seen in the *Paradigm of the Irregular Verbs*, &c. p. 105. Most of the difficult forms of the irregular verbs, are to be found in the *Vocabulary of biliteral words* in the *Hebrew Elements*.

A GENERAL ABSTRACT OF THE IRREGULAR*
VERBS COMPARED WITH THE REGULAR FORM.

Part. I.	Inf.	Imp.	Fut.	Pret.	
לומד	למוד	למוד	ילמוד	למד	
ונגש	ונת	נש	ינש	ונגש	Q.
יושב	שבת	שב	ישב	ישב	
סובב	סוב	סוב	יסוב	סב	
קם	קום	קום	יקום	קם	
גולה	גלה ות	גלה	יגלה	גלה	
נלםד	הלםד	הלםד	ילמד	נלםד	
ונגש	הונגש	הונגש	ינש	ונגש	
יושב	הוושב	הוושב	יושב	יושב	N.
נסב	הסוב	הסוב	יסב	נסב	
נקום	הקיים	הקיים	יקום	נקום	
גולה	הגלה	הגלה	יגלה	גלה	
מלמיד	הלםיד	הלםד	ילמיד	הלםיד	
מניש	הניש	הגש	יניש	הניש	
מושיב	הושיב	הוושב	יושיב	יושיב	Hi.
מסב	הסב	הסב	יסב	הסב	
מקום	הקיים	הקיים	יקום	מקום	
גולה	הגלה	הגלה	יגלה	גלה	
מלמד	הלםד	הלםד	ילמד	הלםד	
ונגש	הגש	הגש	ינש	ונגש	
מושב	הוושב	הוושב	יושב	יושב	H.*
מוסב	הסוב	הסוב	יסב	מוסב	
מקום	הקיים	הקיים	יקום	מקום	
גולה	הגלה ות	הגלה	יגלה	גלה	

Part. 2. Qel.

למוד | נמוש | יושב | סבוב | קום | גלה

* See *Hi.* in the several Abstracts.

AN ABSTRACT OF PE NUN.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
התננש	הנש	הגייש	ננש	ננש Pret.
ויתננש	וינש	וגייש	ויננש	וינש Fut. (
התננש	הנש	הגיש	הננש	גש Imp.
ההתננש	הנש	זגייש	הננש	גש Inf.
מתתננש	מנש	זגוייש	ננש	נונש Par. 1.
				נונגש Par. 2.

Pe Nun is regular in

1. the preterite and participles of Q.
2. the future, imperative, and infinitive, of N. and
3. the whole of Ht.

Its irregularity consists first in the *omission* of the first radical in

1. the fut. imp. and inf. of Q.
2. the pret. and particip. of N. and in
3. the whole of Hi. and H.

secondly in the *addition* of *ג* to the infinitive.*

לְקַח also loses its first radical in the fut. imp. and inf. of Q. It is regular in the rest of Q. and in the whole of N. and Ht. It is not extant in Hi. or H.

* Perhaps that should not be called irregular, which constitutes one of the feminine forms of the regular infinitive.

AN ABSTRACT OF PE YOD.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
התישב	הושב	היושיב	נושב	ישב Pret.
יתישב	יושב	יושיב	יושב	ישב Fut.
התישב	הושב	הושב	הושב	שׁב Imp.
התישב	הושב	הושיב	הושב	שׁבַת Inf.
מתישב	מושב	מושיב	נושב	יושב Par. 1.

Pe Yod is regular in

1. the preterite and participles of *Q.*

2. in the whole of *Ht.*

Its irregularity consists in

1.-the omission of י, the first radical in the future, imperative, and infinitive of *Q.*

2. the change of י in נ in the whole of *N. Hi.* and *H.*

3. the addition of ת to the infin. of *Q.*

Pe Yod differs from Pe Nun in this, that where the first radical is omitted in *N. Hi.* and *H.* of Pe Nun, it is changed into י in Pe Yod.

Verbs beginning with צ follow the rule of Pe Nun, except נצ, which follows Pe Yod.

AN ABSTRACT OF OIN GEMINATUM.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
הסתובב*	הוֹסֵב	הַסְבֵּב	נָסֵב	סָבֵב
וִסְתַּוְבֵּב	יְוִסְבֵּב	יִסְבֵּב	יִסְבֵּב	יְסֻובֵב
הסתובב	הוֹסֵב	הַסְבֵּב	הַסְבֵּב	סֻובֵב
הסתובב	הוֹסֵב	הַסְבֵּב	הַסְבֵּב	סֻובֵב
מִסְתַּוְבֵּב	מְוִסְבֵּב	מְסֻבֵּב	נָסֵב	סֻובֵב

Oin geminatum is regular in both the participles of Q. and the first participle of *Het.* In all other respects it is irregular :

1. Omitting the 2d radical in all persons and conjugations, except in the participles of Q. and in the whole of *Ht.*
2. Omitting also the second characteristic of *Hi.* throughout.
3. Inserting י before the final formatives of the 1st and 2d pers. in pret. Q. N. *Hi.* and *H.*; and before the second radical in the fut. imp. and inf. of Q. and throughout *Ht.*; and before the first radical in *H.*
4. Inserting י before the final formatives in the 2d persons fem. pl. of the fut. and imp. of all conjugations.

* The transposition in *הסתובב* for *הסתובב* takes place as was observed p. 81. The following examples may be adopted without such transposition : רַנֵּן, גַּלְל, בַּלְל, &c.

AN ABSTRACT OF OIN VAU.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
התקומם	הוקם	הקים	נקום	קם
יתקומים	יוקם	יקים	י��ום	י��ום
התקומם	הוקם	הקסם	ה��ום	קוטם
התקומים	הוקם	הקים	ה��ום	קוטם
מתקומים	מוקם	מקים	נקום	קם
				Par. 2.

Oin Vau is regular in

1. the fut. imp. and inf. of Q.
2. the whole of *N.* except the 2d and 1st persons of the preterite in both numbers.

It is irregular in

1. omitting the 2d radical in the pret. of *Q.* the 2d radical and the formative *י* in par. 1. the 2d. radical in par. 2. and throughout *Hi.*
2. omitting also the 2d characteristic of *Hi.* in the imperative.
3. inserting *י* before the final formatives in the 2d and 1st persons pret. of *N.* *Hi.* and before the first radical throughout *H.*
4. doubling the last radical in *Ht.*

Verbs in Oin Yod generally follow the rule of Oin Vau. But some of these verbs never lose their middle radical.

AN ABSTRACT OF LAMED HE.

Ht.	H.	Hi.	N.	Q.
הַתְּנַלָּה	הַנְּלָה	הַנְּלָה	נְלָה	נְלָה Pret.
יַתְּנַלָּה	יְנָלָה	יְנָלָה	יְנָלָה	Fut.
הַרְנָלָה	הַנְּלָה	הַנְּלָה	הַנְּלָה	Imp.
הַתְּנַלָּה	הַנְּלָה	הַנְּלָה	הַנְּלָה וְתַ	Inf.
מַתְּנַלָּה	מְנָלָה	מְנָלָה	מְנָלָה	גּוֹלָה Par. 1.
				גּוֹלָי Par. 2.

Lamed He* is regular in Q. pret. 3 m. s. imp. 2 m. s. fut. in all its persons sing. (except 2 f.) and in 1 pl. and in par. 1 m. s.

It is irregular in the following tenses and persons: Q. pret. 3 s. f. and inf. נְ is changed into נַ.

Pret. 2 and 1 s. and pl.	}	נְ is changed into נַ.
Fut. 2 f. s. 2. and 3 f. pl.		
Imp. 2 f. s. and pl.		
Par. 2.	}	נְ is dropped.
Pret. 3 m. pl.		
Fut. 2 m. pl. and 2 m. pl.		
Imp. 2 m. pl.		

Hi. throughout omits the second characteristic.

Verbs in Lamed נְ and Lamed נַ lose their final radicals before the formatives beginning with נְ or נַ.

* This termination, though it gives name to this species of irregular verb, is not considered by Schultens and Schröder as a radical part of the verb, but substituted for נְ or נַ.

PARADIGM OF LAMED HE IN QEL,* TO BE
TRANSCRIBED IN HEBREW.

Preterite, *He revealed.*

S. Geleh, gelteh ; gelit ; geliti.
P. Gelu ; gelitem, geliten ; gelinu.

Future, *He will reveal.*

S. Yegleh,† tegleh ; tegleh, tegli ; agleh.
P. Yeglu, teglineh ; teglu, teglineh ; negleh.

Imperative, *Reveal thou.*

S. Geleh, geli.
P. Gelu, gelineh.

Infinitive, *To reveal.*

M. Geleh, gelu, gelveh.
F. Gelut.

Participle, 1. *Revealing.*

S. Guleh, gulet.
P. Gulim, gulut.

Participle, 2. *Revealed.*

S. Gelvi, gelvieh.
P. Gelviim, gelviut.

* The other conjugations of Lamed He differ from Qel only in the addition of the initial characteristics.

† The final כָּנָה is often dropped in the imper. of Q. and Ht. and in the fut. of all conj. חָסָר, צָר, חָתָם, יָתָן, חָלָל, יָחִי, &c.

PARADIGM OF **הִיָּה** *HE WAS*, AS IT OCCURS IN
THE BIBLE.

QEL.

				Preterite.	
1 c.	2 f.	2 m.		3 f.	3 m.
הִיִּתִי		הִיָּתָה	הִיָּה	הִיָּה	Sing.
הִיִּנְנוּ		הִיָּתָם		הִיּוּ	Pl.
				Future.	
אֲהִיה	תְּהִי	תְּהִיה	תְּהִיָּה	יְהִיָּה	Sing.
נְהִיה		תְּהִיוּ		יְהִיוּ	Pl.
				Imperative.	
	הִי	הִיּוּ	הִיּוּ	הִיּוּ	Sing. Pl.
				Infinitive.	
				הִיָּה	M.
				הִוּ	F.
				Participle.	
				הִוָּה	Sing.

NEPQED.

		Preterite.	
		נְהִיָּתָה	Sing.
נְהִיָּתִי		Participle.	
		נְהִיָּה	Sing.

PARADIGM OF **חִיָּה** *HE LIVED*, AS IT OCCURS
IN THE BIBLE.

QEL.

			Preterite.		
1 c.	2 f.	2 m.	3 f.	3 m.	
		חִיָּת	חִיָּה	חִיָּה	Sing.
		חִיָּתֶם			חִיּוֹ Pl.
			Future.		
אֲחִיה		תְּחִיָּה	תְּחִיָּה	יְחִיָּה	Sing.
נְחִיה		תְּחִיּוֹ	תְּחִיּוֹנָה	יְחִיּוֹ	תְּחִיּוֹנָה Pl.
			Imperative.		
	חִיָּה	חִיָּה	חִיָּה	Sing.	
		חִיּוֹ		Pl.	
			Infinitive.		
			חִיָּה	חִיָּה	M.
					חִיּוֹת F.

HEPQED.

			Preterite.		
הַחִיּוֹתִי		הַחִיּוֹת	הַחִיּוֹת	הַחִיּוֹת	
				הַחִיּוֹת	Sing.
					Pl.
			Infinitive.		
			הַחִיּוֹת	הַחִיּוֹת	M.
					F.
			Participle.		
				מְחַיָּה	Sing.

חוֹדָה

the relative form of **הָיוֹת**, occurs only in the participle **הָוֹה** *existing*, in the imperative **הָוֹה** *be thou*. This infrequency of use was perhaps owing to its resemblance, especially in the future, to the unutterable name of God, **יְהוָה**, which is a derivative from the future. The Chaldee

הָוָא

הָוָוָה, **הָוָיָה**, **הָוָא**, in the pret. **הָוָיָה**, **הָוָא**, in the fut. **הָוָיָא**, **יְהָוָא**, in the infinitive, **הָוָא**, **הָוָוָה**, and in the imperative, **הָוָוָוָה**.

ישׁ

is of both numbers, and is used for *is* and *are*. It is frequently joined with the inseparable particles, **ךְ** ; **כִּי** ; **וְ** ; **כִּי** ; thus **יְשָׁךְ** *thou art*, **וְשָׁנָן** (with **נָ** epenth.) *he is*, **וְשָׁבָן** *ye are*.

§ 2.

The species of irregular verbs already noticed are defective in only one of their radical letters. There are others that are defective in two, namely, verbs beginning with Nun and ending with He ; and such as begin with Yod and end with He. These follow the rule of the letters in which they are defective. To the former class belong fourteen verbs, **נָתַח**, **נָתַהּ**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַהּ**, **נָתַהּ**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**, **נָתַת**. To the latter class belong seven verbs, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**, **יָנַח**.

EXAMPLES IN PE NUN.

נָפַל	יְפָלוּ	Is. iii. 25.	נָגַשׁ	גָּשַׁת	Ez. xliv. 13.
נְבָט	הַבִּיטה	Ps. xiii. 3.	נָגַשׁ	יָגַשׁ	G. xviii. 23.
נְשָׁא	יְשָׁא	Is. ii. 4.	נָגַשׁ	גָּשָׁה	Is. xlix. 20.
נְבָט	אַבִּיט	Is. lxiii. 5.	נָגַשׁ	הַגִּישׁוּ	Ex. xxi. 6.
נְבָט	הַבְּטָה	1 R. xviii. 43.	נָגַשׁ	יָגְשׁוּ	1 S. xiv. 34.
נְבָט	הַבְּטָה	1 S. ii. 32.	נָגַשׁ	הַגְּשָׁה	G. xxvii. 25.
נָנָד	הַגְּנִיד	1 S. x. 16.	נָגַשׁ	הַגְּשָׁתָם	Am. v. 25.
נָנָד	מְגֹדִים	Jud. xiv. 19.	נָגַשׁ	הַגְּנִישָׁה	2 R. iv. 6.

EXAMPLES IN PE YOD.

יִסְפּוּ	תוֹסִיפּוּ	Is. i. 5.	יַלְךָ	לְכָוֹ	Is. ii. 5.
יִכְלֶל	אַוְכֵל	Is. i. 13.	יִשְׁבֶּן	תַּשְׁבַּב	Is. iii. 26.
יִתְרֶה	נוֹתְרָה	Is. i. 8.	יִדְעָעָה	נוֹדָעָה	Ex. ii. 14.
יִרְחָה	וּרְנָנוּ	Is. ii. 3.	יִדְעָה	הַאֲדָעָה	2 S. xix. 36.
יִצְאָא	תַּצְאָא	Is. ii. 3.			

EXAMPLES IN OIN GEM.

זָכָךְ	חָזָכוּ	Is. i. 16.	סָבָבָן	יִסְבּוּ	Ex. xiii. 18.
סָבָבָן	יִסְבּוּ	Job xvi. 13.	סָבָם	1 הַסְבָּתָה	1 R. xviii. 37.
סָבָבָן	סָבָבוּ	Ps. lxxxviii. 18.	סָבָבָן	תַּסְבֵּבָה	N. xxxvi. 7.
סָבָבָן	תַּסְבִּינָה	G. xxxvii. 7.	סָבָבָן	1 סְבָתִי	1 S. xxii. 22.
סָבָבָן	נִסְבּוּ	G. xix. 4.			

EXAMPLES IN OIN VAU.

רֹם	רֹומָתִי	Is. i. 2.	רֹעַ	הָרָעַ	Is. i. 16.
בּוֹן	הַתְּבֹונָה	Is. i. 3.	רֹובַ	רִיבְבוֹ	Is. i. 17.
זָוֵר	נָזְרוֹ	Is. i. 4.	לֹןָ	לִיןָ	Is. i. 21.
בּוֹא	הַבָּאוֹ	Is. i. 12.	שֹׁבַ	אַשְׁיבָה	Is. i. 25.
בּוֹא	הַבְּיֹא	Is. i. 13.	סֹרַ	אַסְרָה	Is. i. 25.

EXAMPLES IN LAMED HE.

הִיה	הִיְנָו	Is. i. 9.	הִיה	הִתְהָה	Is. i. 21.
דִמְהָ	דִמְנָו	Is. i. 9.	הִוְתָ	תְהִיוֹ	Is. i. 30.
רָאָה	רָאָוֹת	Is. i. 12.	עָשָׂה	עָשָׂו	Is. ii. 8.
אָבָה	תָאָבָו	Is. i. 19.	שָׁחָה	שָׁחָחָה	Is. ii. 17.
מָרָה	מָרִיתָם	Is. i. 20.	מָרָה	מָרָותָם	Is. iii. 8.

EXAMPLES IN VERBS DOUBLY DEFECTIVE.

נְכָה	תְכֹו	Is. i. 5.	יְנָה	הַנְּנָתָה	Ez. xlvi. 18.
נְטָה	הַטְּ	Gen. xxiv. 14.	יְנָה	מְנוּנָה	Is. xl ix. 26.
נְטָה	תְטָ	Num. xxii. 23.	יְנָה	נוּנָה	Zeph. iii. 18.
נְטָה	יְטָ	Jud. ix. 3.	יְנָה	מְנוּנָה	Is. li. 23.
נְצָה	הַצְּוָ	Num. xxvi. 9.	יְרָה	הַוְרָנָה	Job xxx. 19.
יְדָה	הַדּוּוֹת	1 Chr. xxv. 3.	יְרָה	הַוּרָות	Gen. xlvi. 28.
יְדָה	הַתְּדוּ	Lev. xxvi. 40.	נְצָה	הַצְּוָ	Num. xxvi. 9.
יְנָה	תְגִינָו	Job xix. 1.	נְכָה	יְכָוָה	2 R. xi. 12.
יְנָה	תְנוּ	Jer. xxii. 3.	נוֹהָ	זָהָן	2 R. ix. 33.

A PARADIGM

OF THE IRREGULAR VERBS IN QEL COMPARED WITH THE
REGULAR FORM.

A VOCABULARY

OF

HEBREW NOUNS.*

אָיִן	an island	דְּמ	blood
אֵיד	destruction	דָת	the law
אִישׁ	a man	הָוֹד	honour
אֵשׁ	fire	הָוֹן	riches
בָּדָר	linen	זִית	an olive
בָּוָר	a pit	חָוָב	a debtor
בֵּית	a house	חָוָה	a thorn
בָּרָךְ	a son	חִיל	virtue
גָּגָן	a roof	טִימָט	clay
גָּנוֹן	a nation	טִירָה	a palace
גְּנִיאָה	a valley	יָד	a hand
דָּדָה	a teat	יּוֹם	a day
דָּוָדָה	a friend	יִין	wine
דִּיְּוָה	sufficiency	כּוֹסָם	a cup

* Of the derivation of Hebrew nouns, see before p. 53

כּוֹס	a purse	עִיר	a city
לִיל	night	עַץ	a tree
לִיש	an old lion	פָּה	the mouth
מָה	what	פָּר	a bullock
מָוֵץ	chaff	צָאן	sheep
מַיִ	who	צִיר	a hinge
מִים	water	קוֹל	a voice
מִין	the kind	קוּר	a wall
מִינֵּז	pressure	רָאשׁ	a head
מַר	a drop	שָׁדָ	a breast
סָוד	a secret	שָׁה	small cattle
סִינְג	dross	שֵׁי	a gift
סִיר	a pot	שֵׁם	a name
עַז	a she-goat	שַׁק	a sack
עַט	a pen	תִּישׁ	a he-goat
עַין	an eye		

NOUNS DERIVED FROM REGULAR VERBS.

אָבָה	will, desire	אָדָם	a man
אָבּוֹס	a crib	אָדוֹן	a lord
אָבִיר	strong	אָדוֹר	magnificent
אָבֵל	mourning	אָהָל	a tabernacle
אָבָן	a stone	אָוִיב	an enemy
אָבָר	a member	אָוִיל	a fool
אָבָק	dust	אָוָצָר	a treasure
אָנוֹ	a nut	אָוָרָב	a lyer in wait

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.*

אָזֶן	an ear	בָּאָר	a well
אַטְרָה	shut	בָּנָד	a garment
אַיִלָּה	strength	בָּוָנֵד	a transgressor
אַיִלָּם	a porch	בָּחָוּן	a watch tower
אַיִשָּׁן	blackness	בָּזָהָר	a young man
אַלְהָה	an oath	בָּטָה	confidence
אֱלֹהָה	God	בָּטָן	the belly
אֱלֹהָף	a guide	בָּבָרָע	first-born
אַלְמָם	dumb	בָּלָה	old
אַמְּזִיץ	powerful	בָּעָוָת	terror
אַנְיָשָׁה	a man	בָּעָלָה	a lord
אַסְמָה	a barn	בָּצִיר	vintage
אַסְרָה	a bond	בָּצָע	gain
אַפְּלָה	darkness	בָּקָרָה	a herd
אַפְּרָה	ashes	בָּקָרָה	the morning
אַרְבָּה	a snare	בָּרָד	hail
אַרְחָה	a path	בְּרִית	a covenant
אַרְנוֹן	an ark	בָּרָק	lightning
אַרְנוֹן	a cedar	בָּשָׁם	spice
אַרְךָ	length	בָּשָׁרָה	flesh
אַרְץָה	the earth	גָּבָהָה	high
אַשְׁמָה	guilt	גָּבָהָה	height

* By the augment here, are meant the *initial* and *final* formatives, ח, ג, י, ח.

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

נָבוֹר	powerful	הַיִלָּכָל	a temple
נְבִיא	a cup	זָאָב	a wolf
נָבָיר	a master	זָבוֹב	a fly
נָבָר	a man	זָבוֹל	a habitation
נְדוּל	great	זָבָח	sacrifice
נָוָרָל	a lot	זָהָב	gold
גָּזָל	rapine	זָהָר	brightness
גָּחָל	a live coal	זָכָר	a male
גָּלָם	an embryo	זָכָר	memory
גָּנָב	a thief	זָמָן	time
גָּפָן	a vine	זָעָם	indignation
גָּרָם	a threshing floor	זָקָן	a beard
גָּשָׁם	a shower	זָקָן	an old man
דָּבָר	a word	זָרָע	seed
דָּגָל	a standard	חַבּוֹק	an embrace
דָּנָן	corn	הַבְּלָל	a mast
דָּוָה	faint	הַבְּלָל	pain
דָּכָה	worn	הַבְּלָל	a rope
דָּלָת	a door	חַבְּרָה	a companion
דָּרָךְ	a way	חַדְרָה	a chamber
דָּשָׁא	tender grass	חַדְשָׁה	new
דָּשָׁן	fat	חַדְשָׁה	a month
הַבְּלָל	vanity	הַוּבָל	a mariner
הַדָּם	a foot-stool	חָוָתָם	a seal
הַוָּרָה	glory	חַיָּה	the breast

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

provision	חִזָּה	plowing	חָרֵישׁ
strong	חָזָק	a cursed thing	חָרֵם
a swine	חָזֵיר	winter	חָרֵף
a sinner	חָטָא	a smith	חָרֵשׁ
a rod	חָטָר	deaf	חָרֵשׁ
wise	חָכָם	darkness	חָשָׁךְ
fat	חָלֵב	a son (or father) in law	חָתָן
a dream	חָלֹם		
a portion	חָלֵק	pure	טָהוֹר
an ass	חָמָר	taste	טָעֵם
violence	חָמֵס	labour	טָרֵחַ
leaven	חָמֵץ	a prey	טָרֵפַ
vinegar	חָמֵץ	a brook	יְאֹור
pitch	חָמֵר	increase	יְבֹל
clay	חָמָר	dry	יְבֹשָׁה
gracious	חָנָן	beloved	יְדִיד
a hypocrite	חָנָפֶת	a suckling	יְוָנָק
mercy	חָסֵד	rain	יְוָרָה
strong	חָסִין	excellency	יְוָתָר
void	חָסֵר	genealogy	יְחִשָּׁה
delight	חָפֵץ	a boy	יְלָד
a court	חָצֵר	the right hand	יְמִין
a sword	חָרֵב	instruction	יְסָור
a nettle	חָרֹול	a wood	יְעָרָה
fine gold	חָרוֹזָה	fair	יְפָה

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

يَصُور	a member	כָּנָף	a wing
يَكْبُر	a wine-press	כָּסָא	a throne
يَكْرَبُ	precious	כָּסָה	a festival
يَكْرَبُ	price	כָּסִיל	a fool
يَرْأَى	fearing	כָּסֶל	hope
يَرْحَى	the moon	כָּסֶל	a fool
يَسْعَى	salvation	כָּסֶף	silver
يَسْرَى	upright	כָּעֵס	indignation
يَسْرَى	uprightness	כָּפִיר	a young lion
يَتَوْمَى	fatherless	כָּרֵם	a vineyard
يَتَوْهُ	excellent	כָּרֵשׁ	gluttony
يَتَرُّ	excellent	כָּשָׁבָב	a lamb
يَأْبَى	grief	כָּשְׁוֵיל	a hatchet
يَبْدُو	heavy	כָּשָׁרָר	right
يَبْدُو	glory	כָּתֵבָה	a writing
يَبْرِير	strong	כָּתָרָה	a crown
يَبْرַل	the stocks	לְבָבָה	a heart
يَبْشِرُ	a sheep	לְבֹושָׁה	cloathing
يَكُوْنُ	a priest	לְבִיאָה	a lion
يَكْوَبُ	a star	לְבָנָה	white
يَكْوَبُ	a lye	לְהָבָה	flame
يَكْهَشُ	a liar	לְוָזָןָה	a foreigner
يَكْهَش	leanness	לְהָםָם	bread
يَكْلَبُ	a dog	לְמָדָד	learned
يَكْنֹור	a harp	לְפִידָה	a torch

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

לשׁון	a tongue	נכָר	a stranger
מהיר	quick	נסָךְ	a drink-offering
מושל	a ruler	נעִים	pleasant
מחיר	price	נעֵל	a shoe
מטר	rain	נוּר	a boy
מלָא	full	נצחָה	eternity
מלחָ	a mariner	נְשָׁר	an eagle
מלחָ	salt	נַתִּיב	a path
מלךָ	a king	סְגֻּרָה	an enclosure
מנָה	a pound	סִדְרָה	order
מרָד	rebellion	סּוּהָר	a merchant
משׁוֹחֵה	anointed	סָחָר	merchandise
משלָ	a proverb	סָלָחָה	a pardoner
מתוקָה	sweet	סָלָם	a ladder
נאָרָפָה	adultery	סָלָף	perverseness
נבָיאָה	a prophet	סְפִּירָה	a numbering
נוּבָלָה	a fool	סְפִּירָה	a book
נְגָהָה	brightness	סְרִיסָה	a eunuch
נוּגָעָה	a stroke	סְתִּירָה	a lurking place
נוּדִיבָה	a prince	עֲבָדָה	a servant
נוּהָרָה	a river	עֲבוּתָה	a rope
נוּםָה	an earring	עֲנָלָה	a calf
נוּרָה	hair, a crown	עֲדָןָה	pleasure
נוּחָםָה	comfort	עֲזָרָה	a flock
נוּכָהָה	smitten	עוֹגָבָה	an organ

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

עֻוִיל	unjust	עַרְבָּה	evening
עַוְלָל	a babe	עַרְוִוָם	naked
עַוְלָם	an age	עַרְיוֹן	violent
עַוְרָה	blind	עַרְלָה	uncircumcised
עַוְרָבָה	a raven	עַרְףָה	a neck
עַוְרָה	help	עַרְשָׁה	a couch
עַיְמָה	weary	עַשְׁבָה	an herb
עַלְגָה	stammering	עַשְׁוִיקָה	an oppressor
עַלְהָה	a leaf	עַשְׁרִיךָ	rich
עַלְמָה	a young man	עַשְׁןָה	smoke
עַמְוֹד	a pillar	עַשְׁרָה	wealth
עַמְלָה	labour	עַתְּהִיךָ	ready
עַמְרָה	a bundle	פָּאָרָה	glory
עַנְבָּה	a grape	פָּנְלָה	abomination
עַנְגָּה	delight	פָּנְרָה	a carcase
עַנְנָה	a cloud	פָּחָדָה	fear
עַנְקָה	a chain	פָּהָהָה	a prince
עַנְשָׁה	punishment	פָּחָםָה	a coal
עַפְרָה	dust	פָּהָתָה	a ditch
עַזְבָּה	grief	פָּטִישָׁה	a hammer
עַזְוּםָה	strong	פָּלָאָה	wonderful
עַזְלָה	a sluggard	פָּלָנָה	a rivulet
עַזְםָה	a bone	פָּסָהָה	lame
עַקְבָּה	the heel	פָּסָהָה	passover
עַקְשָׁה	perverse	פָּסָלָה	graven image

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

פעַל	a work	צַרְךָ	necessity
פְּצַע	a wound	ירֵק	a pot-herb
פְּקִיד	a prefect	קָדוֹשׁ	holy
פְּרָד	a mule	קָדָם	the east
פְּרָח	a flower	קָדָשׁ	holiness
פְּרִיז	a robber	קָהָל	congregation
פְּתָח	a door	קוֹסֵם	a diviner
פְּתִיל	a thread	קָטָן	little
צְבָא	a host	קָטָר	incense
צְבּוּר	a heap	קָלוֹת	lacking
צְבֻע	colour	קָלָע	a sling
צְדִיק	just	קָמוֹשׁ	a thistle
צְדָקָה	justice	קָנָא	jealous
צְהָרָה	light	קָנָה	a reed
צְוָאָר	the neck	קָצָה	an end
צָלָם	an image	קָצָה	the end
צָלָע	a rib	קָצָפָה	wrath
צָמָא	thirst	קָצָר	short
צָמָד	a yoke	קָרֵב	near
צָמָה	a bud	קָרֵב	a battle
צָמָר	wool	קָרֵב	inward part
צְנוּר	a water-pipe	קָרּוֹב	near
צָעֵד	a step	קָרֵן	a horn
צְפּוֹן	the north	קָשָׁוָר	a binding
צְפּוֹר	a bird	קָשָׁתָה	a bow

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

קשת	an archer	שאור	leaven
ראה	sight	שאר	a remainder
רבץ	a resting place	שרא	flesh
רגל	a foot	שבט	a rod
רגע	a moment	שבל	a path
רוּה	watered	שבר	corn
רוֹהָה	lean	שבת	rest
רחוב	a street	שָׁנֶל	a wife
רחוב	breadth	שָׁנֶר	young
רחוק	far	שָׁדָה	field
רחם	the womb	שׂוֹאָה	destruction
רחם	compassion	שׂוֹפֵט	a judge
רחק	far	שׂוֹפֵר	a trumpet
רבייל	a tale-bearer	שָׁחֹוחָה	a letting down
רמש	a creeping thing	שָׁחֹר	black
רעב	hungry	שָׁחֹין	a sore
רעב	hunger	שָׁהָת	corruption
רעד	fear	שָׁכּוֹל	bereaved
רעה	a friend	שָׁכּוֹר	a drunkard
רעם	thunder	שָׁכִיר	a hireling
רישע	wickedness	שָׁכָל	understanding
רישע	wicked	שָׁכָל	a fool
רשפַּ	a live coal	שָׁכָם	a shoulder
רשת	a net	שָׁכָר	hire
שאול	the grave	שָׁכָר	strong drink

REGULAR NOUNS UNAUGMENTED.

שלג	snow	Shard	service
שלו	a quail	שרוּע	superfluous
שלום	peace	שְׁרִיגָּן	a branch
שליט	a governor	שְׁרָקָה	a vine
שלל	spoil	שְׁרָשָׁה	a root
שלם	a reward	תָּאָרָה	beauty
שמחה	glad	תָּהָרָה	an ark
שמן	oil	תָּבָלָה	the round world
שנה	a year	תָּבָןָה	chaff
שער	hair	תָּהָוָם	the deep
שער	a gate	תָּמִיםָה	perfect
שפה	a lip	תָּמָרָה	a palm-tree
שפלה	humble	תָּנוּרָה	a furnace
שקיין	abomination	תָּפּוֹהָה	an apple
שקר	a lye	תָּקָפָה	strength

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED* IN THE
BEGINNING.

With נָ	אכֹזֶב	deceitful
	אכֹורָה	cruel
אוֹרוּעָה	אצְבָעָה	a finger [grapes
אוֹרָהָה	אשְׁכָלָה	a bunch of

* See before p. 53—57.

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE
BEGINNING.

אַשְׁמָן	fatness	מְרֻגָּע	rest
אַשְׁנָב	a window	מְרַכְבָּה	a chariot
אַתְמָל	of yesterday	מְרַמָּה	deceit
With ט.		מְשָׁנָב	a tower
		מְשָׁחָת	destruction
מְבָחר	a chosen thing	מְשָׁטָר	a watch
מְבָטָח	hope	מְשָׁפֶט	judgment
מְחַצֵּב	a cutting off	מְשָׁקֵל	a weight
מְחַשֵּׁךְ	a darkening	With ט.	
מְכַאֵב	grief	תָּלִמיד	a scholar
מְלָאֵךְ	a legate	תָּמָרוֹק	a cleansing
מְמַתָּק	sweetness	תָּקוֹהָ	hope
מְעַדְן	dainty	תְּרַמָּה	deceit
מְעַנְהָ	an answer	With ט.	
מְעַשָּׁה	a work	יְלֻקּוֹת	a scrip
מְקֹהֵל	a congregation	יִצְהָר	oil
מְקַנָּה	possession		
מְרַבֵּד	a covering		

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

With ט.	אַבְחָה	the point of a
	אַהֲבָה	love [weapon
	אַכְיָלָה	food

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

אלמה	a sheaf	נפש	the soul [sure
בָּהָמָה	beast	סְגָלָה	a peculiar trea-
ברכה	blessing	סֻעָרָה	whirlwind
בְּתוּלָה	a virgin	עֲבֹודָה	servitude
גָבָורָה	power	עֲדָנָה	pleasure
גָּרָרָה	rebuke	עֲוֹלָה	iniquity
גִּנּוֹרָה	a girdle	עַלְמָה	a maid
חַכְמָה	wisdom	עַרְלָה	fore-skin
חַלְקָה	a part	עַרְמָה	subtilty
חַמָּאָה	butter	פָּחָרָה	fear
חַמְצָה	fermentation	צְדָקָה	justice
חַרְפָּה	reproach	קָהָלָה	congregation
חַשְׁכָה	darkness	קָנָאָה	jealousy
יְשֻׁועָה	health	שָׁאַלָה	a petition
כְּבָשָׂה	a lamb	שְׁלָמָה	a garment
כְּלָמָה	shame	שְׁמוּעָה	report
לְבָנָה	a brick	שְׁמָחוֹה	gladness
לְבָנָה	the moon	שְׁפָחָה	a maid-servant
מְלָחָה	saltiness	תְּאַנְתָה	a fig-tree
מְשָׁחָה	unction	תוּבָה	abomination
נְבָלָה	folly	With תַ.	
גְּנוּנָה	a song	אֲדָרָת	glory
נְחֹשָׁה	brass	אֲוָלָת	folly
נְמָלָה	an ant	אַחֲרִית	the end
גָּרָרָה	a girl		

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED IN THE END.

גברת	a mistress	With ג.
נפרית	brimstone	מצרי an Egyptian
חותמת	a seal	נכרי a stranger
יבמת	a brother's wife	עברי a Hebrew
כסילות	folly	פלא wonderful
כתונת	a coat	
מלכות	a kingdom	With ג.
נחוות	brass	אחרון last
עטרת	a crown	זכרון memory
עקרת	barren	קרבן a gift
עקשות	perverseness	ראשון first
קטורת	incense	רעבן hunger
ראシア	the beginning	רענן green
רפאות	health	שולחן a table
שאריות	the remainder	
תולעת	a worm	With מ.

פתאום *adv.* suddenly

REGULAR NOUNS AUGMENTED BOTH IN THE
BEGINNING AND ENDING.

אכזריות	cruelty	משפחה a family
מחשבת	a device	תהפוכה frowardness
מלאכה	work	תחכולה a wise counsel
מלחמה	war	תענוגה delight
טומשלת	dominion	תרדמתa drowsiness

NOUNS FROM IMPERFECT OR IRREGULAR

VERBS.

I. From verbs ending in - ה, by throwing it away.	דָמֵי	silence
	חֶלֶב	an ornament
	חַצֵּב	half
* אָבָּא a father	הָרָא	wrath
או desire	יְפֵי	beauty
אָחָה a brother	כָּלָי	a vessel
נו a body	מָרֵר	rebellion
חֵי a living creature	נָקֵד	innocent
חֵם a father in law	סָתוּר	winter
עֵד an age	עָדֵר	an ornament
עֹור the skin	עָנָר	meek
צָו a precept	עָנֵי	affliction
צִי a ship	עָנֵי	afflicted
קו a line	פְּרִי	fruit
	פָּתֵח	simple
By changing ה into י, or י.	צָבֵב	glory
אָרָיו a lion	צָפֵב	a covering
בָּכֵי weeping	שָׁבֵב	captivity
גָּדֵי a kid	שְׁקֵבָה	moisture

* אָבָּא and מָמֵם are commonly derived from verbs, but they are probably primitive words. See before, p. 86.

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

With ח.	With ת.
דמיה silence	אהות a sister
כליות the reins	בכית weeping
ענוה meekness	ברית a covenant
ערוה nakedness	גאות excellency
קריה a city	גלות captivity
רמיה deceit	חנית a spear
שלוה prosperity	עדות an ornament
תאוּה a boundary	רעות a female friend

With נ.	With מ.
אַבְיוֹן poor	מְרֻבִּות a multitude
בְּנִין a building	מְשִׁכִּית imagination
הַמּוֹן a multitude	תְּכִלִּת perfection
חוֹן vision	תְּדָבּוֹת a multitude
חָרֹן fury	תְּרָבִית usury
יִגְנּוֹן sorrow	
עָרֹון wickedness	שִׁיא excellence
עַלְיוֹן high	שָׁג a following
קָלֹון shame	
קְנִין possession	שָׁאת excellency
רְזֹן leanness	
רְצֹן good-will	אַתִּיק a chamber
שְׁגִינּוֹן a song	מְטָה a bed

II. From verbs beginning with Nun.

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

מְטָה	a staff	מְסָר	instruction
מְטָע	a planting	מְסָר	a bond
מְכָה	a stroke	מְוֹעֵד	a solemn time
מְסָח	a pulling up	מְוֹפֵת	a prodigy
מְסָע	a journey	מְרֹצָא	going out
מְצָה	strife	מְוֹקֵד	a fire
מְשָׁא	a burden	מְוֹקֵשׁ	a snare
מְתָן	a gift	מְוֹרָא	fear
מְתָת	a gift	מְוֹרֶשׁ	an inheritance
נְדָה	separation	מְוֹשֵׁב	a seat
—		מְוֹתָר	excellency
מְטָרָה	a prison	מִיטָב	the best
מְסָכָה	a molten image	מִישָׁר	equity
מְפָלָה	ruin, a fall	תוֹנָה	sorrow
מְשָׁאוֹן	deceit	תוֹדָה	confession
III. From verbs begin-		תוֹצָא	outgoing
ning with Yod.		תוֹרָה	the law
בוֹל	profit	תוֹשֵׁב	an inhabitant
דַע	knowledge	תִימָן	the south
צָא	excrement	תִוְרֶשׁ	new wine
צֹוא	filthy	—	
—		דָעָה	knowledge
מוֹדָע	an acquaintance	חַמָה	wrath
מוֹסֵד	a foundation	עֲדָה	congregation
		עַצָּה	counsel

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

שְׁנָה	sleep	חֵם	heat
—	—	חָןָה	grace
מָוֶלֶת	nativity	חָץ	an arrow
מוּעָצָה	counsel	חָקָק	a statute
מָוֶרֶשֶׁת	inheritance	טָלָל	dew
תּוֹחֶלֶת	hope	טָפָח	a little one
תּוֹכָחָה	reproach	יָם	the sea
תּוֹכָחָת	reproach	כָּל	all [hand]
תּוֹשִׁיהָ	substance	כָּפָה	the hollow of the
IV. From verbs with the second radical doubled.		לֵבָב	a heart
אֶם	a mother	מֵרָבָב	bitter
בָּרָר	clean	נֵסָבָב	a standard
בָּרָר	corn	סָפָבָב	a threshold
בָּרָר	purity	עָזָבָב	strength
גָּבָב	gibbous	עָםָבָב	people
גָּן	a garden	עָתָבָב	a season
גָּתָת	a wine-press	פָּנוּבָב	fine gold
דָּבָב	a bear	פָּתָבָב	a morsel
הָרָר	a mountain	צָדָבָב	a side
זָרָר	pure	צָהָבָב	white
חָנָן	a festival	צָלָבָב	a shadow
חָדָח	the palate	כָּלָבָב	light
חֵם	hot	קָנוּבָב	a nest
		קָזָבָב	the end
		קָרָבָב	cold

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

ךָ	soft	שְׁמָה	desolation
שָׁן	a tooth	—	—
שָׁר	the navel	מְגֻלָּה	a volume
תָּל	a heap	מְזֻמָּה	a wicked device
תָּמ	perfect	מְחֻתָּה	destruction
תָּמ	integrity	מְסֻלָּה	a highway
תָּפָה	a drum	תְּהִלָּה	praise
—	—	תְּחִלָּה	the beginning
מָגָן	a shield	תְּפִלָּה	prayer
מָסָךְ	a covering		
מָחָול	a dance		
מָמָר	bitterness		
מָסָךְ	a covering		
מָעוֹז	strength		
תָּמָס	a melting		
—	—		
בְּרִית	soap	אֹורֶה	fire
גָּנָה	a garden	אֹורֶה	light
גָּרָן	a throat	אֵל	strong
זָלוֹת	vileness	אֵץ	hasty
זָמָה	wickedness	בָּוֹן	contempt
חָלֹן	a window	גָּרָן	a stranger
חָמָה	the sun	דָּגָן	a fish
מָלָה	a word	דָּוָר	an age
סְכָה	a tabernacle	דִּין	judgment
		דָּמָן	rest
		זָדָן	proud
		זָרָן	a stranger

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

חול	sand	קיא	vomit
הה	a hook	רוח	spirit
היל	pain	רומ	height
טוב	good	ריב	a cause
טוב	goodness	רֵם	high
כון	right	רֵע	evil
לוּע	the throat	רֵש	poor
לִז	a scorner	שׁוֹט	a whip
מת	dead	שׁוֹע	a cry
נִיד	motion	שׁוֹק	a street
נֵר	a lamp	שׁוֹר	an ox
נֵר	a lamp	שׁט	a rower
סּוֹף	the end	שִׁיב	grey hair
עַב	a thick cloud	שִׁיח	complaint
עַד	a witness	שִׁיר	a song
עַופ	a bird	שִׁית	attire
עַר	wakeful		—
פָּה	a snare	מָאוֹר	a light
צָוֵף	a honeycomb	מָבוֹא	a going down
צִיד	an ambassador	מָנוֹר	fear
צָט	a fast	מָדוֹן	contention
צָר	narrow	מָלוֹן	an inn
צָר	a rock	מָנוֹד	a wagging
קָא	vomit	מָנוֹה	quiet
קָוֵץ	a thorn	מָנוֹס	flight

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

מעוג	a cake	עדות	a testimony
מעון	a habitation	צדה	what is taken
מפיץ	a maul		in hunting
מצוד	a net	צורה	a strait
מקום	a place	צורה	sharp
מקור	a well	רעיה	wickedness
מרום	a high place	שוחה	a ditch
—	—	שנון	gladness
אלון	a plain	שתה	a foundation
בושה	shame		
בשת	shame	From verbs having Yod for their second radical.	
בינה	understanding	אישון	black
גילה	rejoicing	איתן	hard
דמוה	silence	ניר	tillage
זדון	pride	ציז	a flower
זונה	a harlot	רייק	emptiness
חידה	a dark saying	רקע	vain
טובה	goodness	—	—
לצון	scorn	מאורדה	a den
נומה	slumber	מזויה	a door-post
נפת	a honey-comb	מליצה	interpretation
סוסה	the horse	מצוקה	a strait
סופה	a whirl-wind	מריבה	contention
עדה	testimony	משובה	a turning back
עונה	a cake		

NOUNS FROM IRREGULAR VERBS.

increase	תְּבוֹאָה	drowsiness
understanding	תְּבוֹנָה	oblation
death	תְּמוֹתָה	

NOUNS OF FOUR OR FIVE LETTERS ARE, 1.
EITHER FROM KAL INTENSIVE BY DOUBLING
ONE OR MORE OF THE RADICALS, VIZ.

The first. Root.

גָּלָל	a wheel
עַפְעַפְ	an eye-lid
קְדָקָד	the scalp

The second.

הַנְּהָה	meditation
זְנוּה	fornication

The third.

חַבְלִילָה	redness
רַעַנְנָה	green
שָׁאנָה	quiet

The first and second.

שְׁעָה	delight
תְּעַתּוּעָה	error

The second and third.

אַדְמָדָם	red
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הַפְּכָפֶךְ	froward	הַפְּכָךְ
חַלְקָלָקְ	slippery	חַלְקָךְ
צַאצְנָא	offspring	יָצָא

OR, 2. SUCH AS ARE OF FOREIGN DERIVATION
OR COMPOUNDED.

אַרְגָּמָן	purple	עַכְבָּר	a mouse
בָּרוֹלְ	iron	פְּרָדָס	a garden
זָלָעָף	a storm	צְפָרְדָּעָ	a frog

NUMERALS ARE, 1. CARDINALS.

אֶחָד	m.	שְׁמָנָה	m.
אֶחָת	f.	שְׁמָנָה	f.
שְׁנַיִם	m.	תְּשִׁעָה	m.
שְׁתִים	f.	תְּשִׁעָה	f.
שְׁלִשָּׁה	m.	עַשֶּׂר	m.
שְׁלַש	f.	עַשֶּׂר	f.
אֶרְבָּעָה	m.	עַשְׂרִים	twenty
אֶרְבָּע	f.	שְׁלִשִׁים	thirty
חַמְשָׁה	m.	אֶרְבָּעִים	forty
חַמְש	f.	חַמְשִׁים	fifty
שָׁשָׁה	m.	שְׁשִׁים	sixty
שָׁש	f.	שְׁבָעִים	seventy
שְׁבָעָה	m.	שְׁמָנִים	eighty
שְׁבָע	f.	תְּשִׁבְעִים	ninety

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMERALS.

מאת	מאות	one hundred
מאות	מאות	two hundred
שלש מאות	מאות שלש	three hundred
אלף	אלפים	a thousand
אלפים	אלפים	two thousand
שלשים אלף	אלפים שלשים	three thousand
שלשים אלף	אלפים שלשים	thirty thousand
רבא	רבאות	ten thousand
רבאות	רבאות	twenty thousand
שלש רבאות	רבאות שלש	thirty thousand

2. ORDINALS.

ראשון	first	שישי	sixth
שני	second	שביעי	seventh
שלישי	third	שמיני	eighth
רביעי	fourth	תשיעי	ninth
חמישי	fifth	עשירי	tenth

The Ordinals above ten do not differ from the Cardinals.

A VOCABULARY
OF
HEBREW VERBS.

REGULAR VERBS.

אָבַד	to perish	בָּאָשׁ	to stink
אָבַל	to lament	בָּחָר	to choose
אָדָם	to be red	בָּטָח	to trust
אָהָב	to love	בָּטָל	to cease
אָחֹז	to lay hold of	בָּלָע	to swallow
אָיָב	to be an enemy	בָּעַר	to wax hot
אָכַל	to eat	בָּקָע	to break
אָלַף	to learn	בָּרָה	to flee
אָמַן	to nurse	גָּאֵל	to redeem
אָמַר	to say	גָּבָר	to prevail
אָנָּפָה	to be angry	גָּדָל	to encrease
אָנָּשָׁה	to be weak	גָּדָר	to hedge about
אָסַף	to gather	גָּוֹעַ	to expire
אָסַר	to bind	גָּוֹלֵךְ	to snatch away
אָשָׁר	to go	גָּזָר	to cut

REGULAR VERBS.

גַּמֵּל	to requite	חָסֵר	to want
גַּמֵּר	to perfect	חָפֵר	to be ashamed
גַּנְבֵּנָה	to steal	חָפֵשׁ	to search
גַּעַל	to lothe	חָקֵר	to search
גַּרְעָה	to lessen	חָרֵד	to tremble
גַּרְשָׁה	to cast out	חָשַׁבְתִּי	to devise
דָּבֵק	to cleave to	חָשֵׁךְ	to be dark
דָּבָר	to speak	טָבַח	to slay
דָּלָג	to leap over	טָבֵל	to dip
דָּלָק	to burn	טָבֵעַ	to sink
דָּרֶךְ	to tread	טָמֵא	to be unclean
דָּרְשָׁה	to seek	טָעַם	to taste
דָּלָךְ	to walk	טָרַף	to tear in pieces
הָפֵךְ	to turn	כָּבֵשְׁ	to subdue
זָכַר	to remember	כָּפֵל	to double
זָעַק	to cry	כָּרַת	to cut off
זָקָן	to grow old	כָּשֵׁל	to stumble
זָרַק	to sprinkle	כָּתֵב	to write
חָבֵשָׁה	to bind up	כָּתֵשְׁ	to bray
חָגֵר	to gird	לָבֵשְׁ	to clothe
חָדֵל	to cease	לְחִזְקָה	to oppress
חָטָא	to sin	לְטַשְׁ	to sharpen
חָלָפָה	to change	לְכָדָה	to take
חָמָד	to desire	לְמַדָּה	to learn
חָנָךְ	to train up	לְעָגָה	to mock

REGULAR VERBS.

לְקַחַ	to take	עַטְף	to clothe
לְקַטַּ	to gather	עַטָּר	to crown
מַאֲסָ	to despise	עַמְדָּ	to stand
מַלְאָ	to be full	עַמְקָ	to be deep
מַנְעָ	to refrain	עַצְרָ	to shut
מַסְדָּ	to mingle	עַרְקָ	to dispose
מַסְרָ	to deliver	עַתְרָ	to beseech
מַעְעָ	to slide	פָּגָעָ	to meet
מַצְאָ	to find	פָּזָרָ	to disperse
מַרְדָּ	to rebel	פָּטָרָ	to let out
מַרְטָ	to pluck out	פָּלָטָ	to escape
מַשָּׁחָ	to anoint	פָּעָלָ	to work
מַשְׁדָּ	to protract	פָּקָדָ	to visit
מַשְׁלָ	to govern	פָּרָדָ	to separate
סַבְלָ	to carry	פָּרָסָ	to divide
סַנְרָ	to shut	פָּרָץָ	to break
סַחְרָ	to traffic	פָּרָשָׁ	to expound
סַלְחָ	to pardon	פָּרָשָׁ	to spread forth
סַמְדָּ	to sustain	פָּשָׁטָ	to pull off
סַפְדָּ	to lament	פָּשָׁעָ	to transgress
סַקְלָ	to stone	פָּתָחָ	to open
עַבְרָ	to pass	פָּתָרָ	to interpret
עַזְבָּ	to forsake	צָבָאָ	to fight
עַזְרָ	to help	צָחָקָ	to laugh
עַטְףָּ	to cover	צָלָחָ	to prosper

REGULAR VERBS.

צַעַק	to cry	שָׁאַף	to draw
צְרַפּ	to examine	שְׁבָעַ	to be full
קְבַּץ	to gather together	שָׁבַר	to break
קְבָּר	to bury [er]	שְׁבַת	to rest
קְדַר	to mourn	שְׁגַבּ	to be exalted
קְטַן	to be little	שְׁחַטּ	to slay
קְרַבּ	to draw near	שְׁחַקּ	to play
קְרַחּ	to smooth	שְׁתַחַ	to spread forth
קְרַעּ	to tear	שְׁטַפּ	to overflow
קְרִיזָׁ	to wink	שְׁכַבּ	to lie down
קְשַׁר	to bind	שְׁכַלּ	to be bereaved
רְבַּץּ	to lie down	שְׁכַלּ	to prosper
רְגֹזּ	to tremble	שְׁכַרּ	to drink
רְגַלּ	to slander	שְׁלַחּ	to send
רְגַם	to stone	שְׁלַטּ	to rule
רְגַשּׁ	to rage	שְׁלַמּ	to be perfect
רְכַבּ	to ride	שְׁלַףּ	to draw out
רְעַבּ	to hunger	שְׁמַעּ	to hear
רְעַשּׁ	to be shaken	שְׁמַרּ	to keep
רְצַעּ	to bore [needle]	שְׁנָאָ	to hate
רְקַםּ	to work with a	שְׁפַטּ	to judge
רְקַעּ	to stretch forth	שְׁפַךּ	to pour out
שְׁאַבּ	to draw	שְׁפַלּ	to be humble
שְׁאַגּ	to roar	שְׁפַרּ	to be fair
שְׁאַלּ	to request	שְׁקַרּ	to be diligent

IRREGULAR VERBS.

שָׁקֹט	to rest	חַנָּה	to encamp
שָׁרֵף	to burn	חַסָּה	to trust
שָׁתֵּל	to plant	חַרְהָה	to be enraged
תָּאַבָּה	to desire	טָעוּה	to err
תָּמַדְךָ	to sustain	כְּהָה	to darken
תָּפַרְךָ	to sew together	כְּלָה	to be finished
תָּפַשְׁךָ	to take hold	כְּסָה	to cover
תָּקַעְךָ	to strike hard	כְּרָה	to dig

IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. ending in 𠂇.

בֹזָה	to despise	נִשָּׁה	to forget
בְּכָה	to weep	עֲטָה	to clothe
בְּלָה	to wax old	עַלְהָ	to go up
בְּנָה	to build	עַנְהָ	to answer
גָאָה	to exalt	עַשָּׁה	to make
גָלָה	to journey	פָרָה	to redeem
דָמָה	to be like	פָנָה	to look upon
הַנָּה	to meditate	פָתָה	to be persuaded
הָוָה	to be	צָלָה	to roast
הַרְחָה	to conceive	צָפָה	to behold
זְכָה	to be pure	קָוָה	to wait for
וּרְהָה	to disperse	קָנָה	to possess
חָזָה	to see	קָצָה	to cut off
חַיָּה	to live	קָרָה	to happen

IRREGULAR VERBS.

רָאָה	to see	נִגְשָׁה	to draw near
רְדָה	to rule	נִדְחָה	to drive out
רְוָה	to be watered	נִדְפָּה	to scatter
רְמָה	to throw down	נִהְמָה	to roar
רְעָה	to feed	נִזְלָה	to flow
רְפָה	to be remiss	נִזְרָה	to separate
רְצָה	to be well pleased	נִחְלָה	to possess
שְׁנָה	to wander	נִטְלָה	to take up
שְׁוָה	to be alike	נִטְעָה	to plant
שְׁחָה	to swim	נִטְפָּה	to drop
שְׁחָה	to bow [or from	נִטְשָׁה	to forsake
שְׁעָה	to look towards,	נִמְלָה	to circumcise
שְׁתָה	to drink	נִסְגָּה	to lay hold of
תְּלָה	to hang up	נִסְךָ	to pour out
תְּמָה	to admire	נִסְעָה	to journey
תְּעָה	to wander	נִעְמָה	to be pleasant
2. beginning with נ.		נִפְחָה	to blow
נָאָפָּה	to commit adultery	נִפְלָה	to fall
נָאָזָה	[terry to despise	נִפְזָה	to scatter
נָאָקָה	to groan	נִצְרָה	to keep
נָהָגָה	to lead	נִקְבָּה	to bore
נָבָלָה	to fall, or wither	נִקְמָה	to revenge
נָגָעָה	to touch	נִשְׁחָה	to bite
נָגָףָה	to hit against	נִשְׁפָּה	to blow
		נִשְׁקָה	to kiss

IRREGULAR VERBS.

נָתַן to give	וַיַּרְשֵׁ	to inherit
נָתַץ to destroy	וַיִּשְׁבַּ	to sit
נָתַק to tear off	וַיִּשְׁן	to sleep
נָתַש to extirpate		
3. beginning with '.	4. having the second	
	Radical doubled.	
יִבְשֵׁ to be dry	אָרַר	to curse
יִגְעַ to be weary	בָּזַז	to prey upon
יִנְרַ to fear	בָּלָל	to mingle to-
יִדְעַ to know	גָּלָל	to roll [gether
יִחְלַל to hope	גָּנְנַ	to protect
יִהְמַם to grow hot	דָּלָל	to weaken
יִתְבַּם to be good	דָּמַם	to be silent
יִכְלַל to be able	זָכַךְ	to be pure
יִלְדַּ to beget	חָלַל	to be wounded
יַלְךְ to go	חָמַם	to be hot
יִסְדַּ to found	חָנַן	to pity
יִסְפַּ to add	חָתַת	to be broken
יִסְרַ to instruct	כָּלַל	to perfect
יִעַד to appoint	כָּתַת	to beat
יִעַזְ to counsel	לְקַקְקַ	to lick
יִצְרַ to form	מַדְדַ	to measure
יִקְשַׁ to lay snares	מַסְסַ	to be melted
יִרְאַ to fear	מַשְׁשַׁ	to handle
יַרְדַּ to go down	נַדְדַ	to flee

IRREGULAR VERBS.

סָבַב	to go about	חוֹס	to spare
סְכַךְ	to cover	חוֹשֵׁךְ	to hasten
סָלַל	to cast up	כָּונֵן	to fit
עֹזֵז	to strengthen	לָוַת	to hide
עָשָׂש	to be worn away	לָלַן	to pass the night
צָרֵר	to bind	לָזֵץ	to scorn
קָלֵל	to be light	לָוַשְׁ	to knead
רָנֵן	to sing	מָוֵן	to melt
שָׁנְגֵן	to wander	מָוַטֵּת	to shake, or nod
שָׁלֵל	to rob	מָוֵל	to circumcise
שָׁמֵם	to waste	מָוֵשָׁ	to go back
5. having ٢ for the second Radical.		מוֹתָ	to die
		נוֹדָ	to wander
		נוֹחָ	to be quiet
אוֹר	to shine	נוֹם	to sleep
בָּוָא	to come	נוֹסֵ	to fly
בָּוֹן	to understand	נוֹעֵ	to wag
בָּוֹשֵׁן	to be ashamed	נוֹפֵ	to drop
נוֹלֵן	to rejoice	סָוָנֵן	to go backward
נוֹרֵן	to sojourn	סָוָךֵן	to anoint
דוֹמֵן	to be silent	סָוָףֵן	to end
דוֹןֵן	to plead, judge	סָוָרֵן	to go back
דוֹרֵן	to dwell	עוֹפֵן	to fly
דוֹשֵׁן	to thresh	עוֹרֵן	to awake
חוֹלֵן	to bring forth	פִּיזֵּן	to be scattered

IRREGULAR VERBS.

פָּקַד	to stumble	תֹּורֶה	to search
צָודַק	to hunt		
צָקַר	to straiten[upon		Verbs in Nepqed.
צָרַר	to straiten, press	נִבְאָה	to prophecy
קָוָא	to vomit	נִבְהָלָה	to be troubled
קָוָטָה	to loath	נִבְטָה	to behold
קָוָם	to rise	נִכְלָם	to be ashamed
קָרָחַ	to be weary	נִלְחָם	to fight
קָרַרְתָּ	to dig	נִמְלָט	to be delivered
רָוַבְתָּ	to contend	נִעְתָּם	to be darkened
רָזַעַתָּ	to run	נִצְלָה	to be delivered
רָוָםְתָּ	to be exalted	נִצְמָדָה	to couple
רָוָשָׁה	to be poor	נִרְדָּם	to be asleep
שָׁבַבָּה	to return	נִשְׁעָן	to lean upon
שָׁוָהָה	to bend	נִשְׁקָפָה	to behold
שָׁוָהָה	to meditate	נִתְעָבָה	to be abominable
שָׁוֹטֵת	to run up and down		Verbs intensive.

שָׁוֹטֵת	to turn aside	אָוֶה	to desire
שָׁוֹם	to put	בָּקַשְׁתָּה	to seek
שָׁוֹעַ	to cry aloud	בָּשָׁרָה	to tell
שָׁוֹפֵךְ	to bruise	גָּרָףָה	to blaspheme
שָׁוֹרֵת	to sing	דָּבָרָה	to speak
שָׁוֹרֵת	to rule	הָלָלָה	to praise
שָׁוֹשָׁנָה	to be glad	זִמְרָה	to sing

IRREGULAR VERBS.

חַלֵּל	to profane	רַטֵּשׁ	to dash
הַלֵּז	to deliver	רַמֵּה	to deceive
יַהְלֵל	to hope	שַׁבָּח	to commend
כַּבֵּס	to wash	שַׁבָּר	to wait upon
כַּפֵּר	to expiate	שַׁבָּר	to break
לִמְדָה	to teach	שַׁחַת	to corrupt
מַלְלָה	to speak	שַׁקְעַז	to detest
נַדְהָה	to remove		
נַחַם	to comfort		
נַחַשׁ	to experience		
נַצְחָה	to overcome		
סַלְפָה	to pervert		
עוֹתָה	to pervert	גַּלְגָּל	to roll
עַנְהָה	to afflict	כַּרְכָּר	to dance
עַתְדָה	to prepare	סַלְסָל	to exalt
פָּלָג	to divide	קַרְקָר	to destroy
פָּלָט	to deliver		
פָּלָל	to judge		
פָּלָס	to ponder		
צָהָה	to command		
קָבָל	to take		
קָדָם	to prevent		
קָטָר	to burn incense		
קָנָא	to envy		
רָחָם	to pity	שַׁעֲשַׁע	to take delight in

VERBS OF FOUR LETTERS.

By doubling the first
Radical.

גַּלְגָּל	to roll
כַּרְכָּר	to dance
סַלְסָל	to exalt
קַרְקָר	to destroy

By doubling the last.

רַעַנְן	to be green
שַׁאַנְן	to be quiet

By repeating the first and
second.

שַׁעַשְׁעַ

IRREGULAR VERBS.

By repeating the second	השכִים	to rise early
and third.	השְׁלִיך	to cast away
סְחַרְחָר to pant	השְׁמִיד	to destroy
	השְׁקָה	to give to drink

By taking ו after the manner of Oin geminatum.

From Verbs beginning with ג.

זָרַם to overflow	הַטָּה	to bow
לֹשֶׁן to slander	הַכָּה	to smite
שׁוֹפֵט to judge	הַצִּיל	to deliver
Of different Radicals		to deceive
כַּרְבֵּל to clothe	הַשִּׁגָּן	to overtake
פָּרְשָׁן to stretch out	הַשִּׁיק	to set on fire

Verbs in Hepqid.

From Verbs beginning with ג.

הַאֲכִיל to feed	הַוֹּנֶה	to afflict
הַאֲמִין to believe	הַזֹּהָה	to give thanks
הַבְּדִיל to divide	הַוּכִיה	to reprove
הַעֲלָה to bring up	הַוּעִיל	to profit
הַעֲתִיק to write out	הַוּצִיא	to lead forth
הַצְדִּיק to justify	הַוּרָה	to teach
הַשְׁנִיה to behold	הַוּשִׁיעַ	to save
הַשְׁכִּיל to be prudent		

IRREGULAR VERBS.

From Verbs having נ for
the second Radical.

- הביא to bring
- המיר to change
- העיך to press
- הקיז to awake
- הקיר to flow

From Verbs having י or
נ for the second Ra-
dical.

- הציז to flower
- הצית to set on fire
- הריה to smell
- הרייע to sound
- הרייק to empty

A VOCABULARY

OF

HEBREW PARTICLES.

אָבָרִי	alas !	אַחֲרִי	after
אָבָל	but	אַחֲרִי	after
אָהָה	alas !	אַחֲרִי כֵן	after this
אוֹ	or	אַט	slowly
אוֹיִ	alas !	אוֹ	where
אוֹיָה	alas !	אַיְצָה	how
אוֹלִי	perhaps	אַיְצָה	how
אוֹלָם	certainly	אַיְן	not
אוֹלָם	nevertheless	אַיְפהּ	where
אוֹ	then	אַךְ	only, but
אוֹיִ	then	אַכְנָן	truly
אָחָה	alas !	אַל	not, to, for
אָחָרָה	backwards	אַלְיָהִי	perhaps
אָחָרָה נִתְּהָ	backwards	אַלְיָהִי	towards
אָחָלִי	O that !	אַלְלָהִי	alas

HEBREW PARTICLES.

אם	if	בָּאֵדִין	then
אם אֵין	unless	בָּאֵין	without
אם לא	but, unless	בְּגַלְלָה	for the sake of
אם לא כי	unless		
אם כן	be it so	בְּרִי	on account of
אמנה	truly	בַּי	I pray
אמש	lately	בִּיד	from, to, at
אן	whither?	בֵּין	between
אנא	I pray	בֵּית	within
אנה	whither?	בְּכָה	thus
אף	also	בְּכָז	afterwards
אף בל	neither	בְּלַ	not
אף גם	although	בְּלָא	not, without
אפו	where? so, now	בְּלָעֵדִי	without, beside
אפו	where? now,		
אפוא	therefore	בְּלָתִי	not
אפס	not, nothing	בְּלָתִי אֵם	unless
אצל	at, near	בְּמַאֲדָר	most abund-
אשר	because, since	מַאֲדָר	dantly
את	from, to, with	בְּמַה	how, where- fore
	in, at, after,		
בְּ	from, to,	בְּמו	in, by
	about, with,	בְּעַבּוּר	so, that
	concerning,	בְּעֵד	for, in
	towards, by	בְּרִם	but

HEBREW PARTICLES.

גַם	also	וְ	and, or, then,
גַם כִּי	although	וְ	before, but,
הַ	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>initial, a,</i> the, who, since, be- cause, in- terrogative </div>	וְ	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> with, until, now, there- fore, that is </div>
הַ	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <i>final, to, in-</i> to, towards, in, upon </div>	וְ	זֶה לְתַ
הָא	behold	חַוֵּץ	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> abroad, without </div>
הָאָחָה	ha ! ha !	חַלְפָה	instead of
הָאִין	nonne ?	חַנְמָה	for nothing
הָאֵם	nonne ?	טְרַם	after
הַבָּה	come, let us	וִיחַד	together
הַבָּה	grant me	יַעַן	because
הָהָה	alas !	כְּ	as, in, after
הָהָה	alas !	כָּאֵין	almost
הָהָיִ	alas !	כַּאֲשֶׁר	as, after
הָזַד	how ?	כָּבֵר	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> now, for- merly </div>
הָכִי	whether ?	כְּהֵן	thus
הָהָן	behold	כִּי	because
הָהָנָה	hither	כִּי אָם	but, but if
הָרְבָה	much	כִּי גַם	although

HEBREW PARTICLES.

כְּמוֹ	as, when	מִדּוֹעַ	wherefore?
כְּנָסָה	thus	מִדִּי	from, when
לְ	to, from, before, at, about against, be- fore, with, until, while	מִהָּה	not, lest, why
לֹא	not	מִהָּרָה	quickly
לְבַדָּךְ	alone, with- out	מִלְּוָל	to, opposite
לוֹ	if, I wish	מִהָּרָה	to morrow
לֹא	not	מִתְּהַ	below
לְכָן	therefore	מִי	who? how?
לְמִן	from	מִי	any
לְמַעַן	that, so that	מִן	from
מִן	from, before, without, at, about, to, against	מִעֵט	a little
מִאֵד	very much	מִעַל	above
מִזְוָה	from that time	מִעַם	from, before
מִבֵּית	within	מִפָּה	hence, thence
מִבְּלֵי	without	מִפְנֵי	from, before
		מִפְנֵי אֲשֶׁר	because
		מִצְדָּךְ	out of
		מִקְדָּם	anciently
		מִקְצָה	after
		מִקְרָב	from
		מִשְׁם	thence
		מִתְּהַוֵּךְ	from, out, of
		מִתְּהִ	when
		נָא	I pray
		נִנְדֵּךְ	before

HEBREW PARTICLES.

from, before	נַכָּה	פתאום	suddenly
round, about	סְבִיב	כִּבְלָה	before
עַבְרָה	over, on this side	קָרְדָּם	before, the east
עַד	even to, as yet	רָאָה	behold
עַד אֵין	without	רָבָת	very much
עַד אָם	until	רָגָע	suddenly
עַד אֲנָה	as long as	רִיקָם	without a cause
עַד אֲשֶׁר	until	רַק	only, perhaps
עַד בָּן לֹא	not as yet	שְׁוֹ	who, whom, which, until, when, for, so, that
עוֹד	without	שְׁבָעָה	often
עַל	above	שָׁם	there
עַל אֲשֶׁר	because	שְׁמָה	there
עַל כֵּן	therefore	שְׁמַץ	a little
עִם	with	שְׁקָרָה	without a cause
עִמִּדִּי	with me	תְּחִתָּה	under
עַכְבָּה	because	תְּחִתָּאָשֶׁר	because
עַתָּה	now, when	תְּמֻלָּה	yesterday
פָּה	here	תְּמֻלָּשָׁם	before
פָּן	lest		
פְּנִים	before		
פְּנִימָה	within		
פָּעָם	once, sometimes		
	times		

A SHORT INTRODUCTION

TO

THE READING OF HEBREW WITH THE VOWEL

POINTS.

THE Elements of Hebrew Reading, and the Rudiments of Hebrew Grammar, without points, will be followed by the publication of the same Elements and Rudiments with points. As a prelude to the method of reading Hebrew with points, I have subjoined this and the following pages. Though the Hebrew text of the Old Testament may be understood without the points, because *persons*, *genders*, and *numbers* are distinguished by the *letters*; yet the use of the points gives a greater distinction in the sense, and beauty in the sound; is indispensable to a critical knowledge of the language; and is the only authentic evidence of its *ancient* pronunciation. In the following page, the vowels are expressed by their *figures* and

N

powers, and not by their Hebrew names. The Hebrew terms *kamets*, *kibbutz*, &c. are not more necessary in Hebrew grammar, especially in the commencement of the study, than *onoma*, *rhema*, *epirrhema*, &c. in Greek grammar.

THE VOWEL POINTS.

Long	a	ָ	ָ	lā, as <i>a</i> in <i>call</i> .
	e	ֵ	ֵ	lē
	i	ִ	ִ	lī, as <i>ee</i> in <i>bee</i> .
	o	ֹ	ֹ	lō
	u	ֻ	ֻ	lū, as <i>oo</i> in <i>food</i> .
Short	a	ַ	ַ	lă
	e	ָ	ָ	lě
	i	ֶ	ֶ	lī
	o	ֹ	ֹ	lō
	u	ֻ	ֻ	lū
Very short	e	ִ	ִ	lě
Compound	a	ְָ	ְָ	lă
	e	ְָ	ְָ	lě
	o	ְֹ	ְֹ	lō

Doubled letters have the point (·) in them, as
ּ, bb.

ּ is a simple syllable, ְּ is a mixed or compound syllable. When a vowel is followed by a

doubled letter, it is a mixed syllable, as רְנוּ, belonging to each syllable. The vowel (ְ) has two sounds, ā and ö. It is pronounced like ö in mixed syllables ; as בְּלָן kol, רְנוּ ron-nu ;* and in simple syllables before (ְ), also before (:) without an accent.

The letter ְ has three sounds ; it is ö when pointed thus, ְ ; and ū when thus, ֻ ; and v or w when without these points.

The shortest ē (:) is not pronounced after another short vowel, as in לְמַדְתָּ, ā, ā, ē, ā, lamadta, *thou learnedst* ; nor at the end of a word, as in לְמַדְתָּ, ā, ā, ē, ē, lamadt, *thou learnedst* (fem.). But it is pronounced at the beginning of words, and after a long vowel ; also after another (:) in the middle of a word, and under a doubled letter.

EXERCISE.

לְמַדְתָּ, ā, ā, lamad ; לְמַדְתָּה, ā, ē, ā, lamedah ; לְמַדְתָּתָ, ā, ā, ē, ā, lamadta ; לְמַדְתָּתָה, ā, ā, ē, ē, la-

* If aw (the sound of a in *call*) be not protracted, but intercepted quickly by the tongue, it takes a sound like o in *collect*.

madt ; לְמַדְתִּי, ā, ā, ē, ī, lamadti ; לְמַדְגָּה, ā ē, ū, lamedu ; לְמַדְתָּם לְמַדְתָּם ē, ā, ē, ē, lemadtem ; לְמַדְתָּן, ē, ā, ē, ē, lemadten ; לְמַדְגָּנָה, ā, ā, ē, ū, lamadnu.

The vowel points are of great antiquity : how great, is a subject of dispute among learned men ; some contending that they are coeval with the letters, and others, that they are not more ancient than the commencement of the sixth century.

Whether they express the pronunciation of the remotest times, when Hebrew was a vernacular language ; or were invented to regulate the pronunciation, when Hebrew ceased to be vernacular, is also a subject of dispute. There is a singular *uniformity*, in one respect, in the use of the vowel points, which favours the latter opinion. For instance, all verbs, regular and irregular, in the 3d sing. pret. masc. Kal, and not having , or , for the second radical, are *dissyllables*, and have the *same vowels*, (with very few exceptions,) either long or short, in both syllables, that is, ā, ā, or ā, ā. If they end in נ or נ, they have generally a long ā in each syllable, as בָּרָא, ā, ā, bara, *he created* ; אָבָה, ā, ā, abah, *he was willing*. If they end in any other letter, they have generally a long ā in the first syllable, and a short ā in the next, as אָבָד, ā, ā, abad, *he perished* ; נָתָן, ā, ā, nathan,

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literarum explicatas, deinde, familiis etyniologicis dis-
positas, cura JOANNIS M. DUNCAN, A. B.

TO THE READER.

The publishers have the pleasure of announcing the completion of this beautiful and greatly improved edition of Damm's Greek Lexicon; a work, the pre-eminent value of which, to every person who would acquire a critical knowledge of the language of the Greek writers, has been long appreciated. "Its merits," to use the words of Mr. Dibdin, in his Introduction to the Classics, are so "universally acknowledged," that any commendation from the present publishers might seem altogether superfluous, were it not that the extreme scarcity of the work for some years past, and its consequent high price, have put it beyond the reach, and comparatively out of the acquaintance of a multitude of more youthful scholars.

This wonderful effort of learning and industry is en-

tirely a work *sui generis*, and supplies the scholar with what he can no where else obtain, a complete CONCORDANCE and CLAVIS to the writings of HOMER and PINDAR. Every occurrence of each word is minutely recorded, and its meaning ascertained; the critical scholar is thus enabled to judge for himself of the consistency of the interpretation which Damm has affixed to it. Every phrase also, and every peculiarity of dialect or flexion, are analyzed with an industry that could have been sustained only by the utmost ardour of enthusiasm, and a skill which could not have resulted but from a rare combination of talent and acquirements.

In the present Reprint, the body of the Lexicon is alphabetically arranged. By this arrangement, its principal utility to young scholars, as an explanatory key to Homer and Pindar, is best promoted and displayed. Those words which our author esteemed Primitive, are, as usual, given in CAPITAL LETTERS; those to which he assigned an inferior rank, in letters of a smaller size; and between each derivative and its explanation, is inserted, within parentheses, the simple form to which the author referred it. In the Index of the former edition, two or more references were occasionally affixed to a single word, indicating the occurrence of additional criticism or elucidation, under other terms; these have all been carefully verified, and are subjoined to the paragraph in which the word is analyzed. The Index also marked the occasional occurrence of criticism upon idiomatic phrases, and peculiarities of dialect and flexion; all these insulated references have also been verified, and incorporated in their most natural alphabetical order. Lastly, upon this part of the work, all our author's explanations in the German language have been translated into English by Mr. F. Shoberl, a native of Germany.

Succeeding immediately to the body of the work, is a complete SCHEME of our author's ETYMOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION, exhibiting every Primitive, and its proper *family*, exactly in the order in which they are arranged in the original work, but divested of all criticism and illustration, which the alphabetical department supplies. Thus his etymological *Principles*, for which, as an etymologist, Damm is most to be commended, are clearly and strikingly developed. And as the supposed Primitive is specially quoted with every Derivative in the body of the Lexicon,—while the connexion between the two parts is made apparent, and reference facilitated,—even where the author may have erred, the riper philology of the present day may gather many valuable hints and directions.

Our author's "PARS REALIS," or Vocabulary of Proper Names, follows, and the only respect in which it differs from the original is the incorporation with each article of all references found in the Index.

The whole is concluded by the "APPENDIX NONNULLORUM PHILOLOGICORUM," and brief "APPENDIX INDICIS;" neither of which seemed susceptible of any improved arrangement.

The work is beautifully printed, and very great care was bestowed upon it in its progress through the press. Its price (£4. 4s.) must be regarded as very moderate, when the mass of expensive printing, the prodigious labour of a totally new arrangement, and the expense of translating the German passages, are taken into view;—it is indeed greatly under the price for which a copy of the old edition was hitherto to be procured.

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he gave; יָלַךְ, ā, ā, yalak, he went. In Latin and Greek there is an endless variety in the vowels of the third person preterite, as ā, ā, ī, in amavit; ō, ā, ī, in donavit; ö, ū, ī, in docuit; ē, ū, ī, in decuit; ē, ī, in legit; ī, ī, in bibit; &c.

These general rules of Hebrew pronunciation being known, a considerable part of the difficulty of reading with points is overcome. From these radical forms the points are changed, that is, the vowel sounds vary, by the increase of words through gender, number, affixes, regimen, and accent, as לִמְדָה, lamad, *he learned*; לִמְדָה, lame-dah, *she learned*; לִמְדָה, lamedu, *they learned*; דָבָר, dabar, *a word*; דְבָרֶר אֱלֹהִים, debar Elohim, *the word of God*; דְבָרִים, debarim, *words*; דְבָרִי אֱלֹהִים, *dibre Elohim, *the words of God*. לִמְדָה, if it had not an accent before (:), would be pronounced lomdah, the long ā (ā) before an unaccented (:) taking the sound of ö.

The rules for the changing of the points occupy a large part of grammar, but the changes are more easily learned by paradigm and practice, than by rule.

* Yod at the end of דְבָרִי, dibre, is not pronounced, it not being accompanied with its own vowel point.

SECOND EXERCISE.

PRETERITE.

ā ā	לִמֶּד	lāmād
ā ē ā	לִמְדָה	lāmēdāh
ā ē ā ā	לִמְדָת	lāmādtā
ē ē ā ā	לִמְדָתָה	lāmādt
ī ē ā ā	לִמְדָתִי	lāmādti
ū ē ā	לִמְדָה	lāmēdū
ē ē ā ē	לִמְדָתָם	lāmādtēm
ē ē ā ē	לִמְדָתָן	lāmādtēn
ū ē ā ā	לִמְדָנִי	lāmādnū

FUTURE.

ō ē ī	יַלְמֹוד	yilmōd
ō ē ī	תַּלְמֹוד	tīlmōd
ō ē ī	תַּלְמֹוד	tīlmōd
ī ē ē ī	תַּלְמְדִי	tīlmēdī
ō ē ē	אַלְמֹוד	ēlmōd
ū ē ē ī	יַלְמֹוד	yilmēdū
ā ē ō ē ī	תַּלְמֹודָנָה	tīlmōdēnāh
ū ē ē ī	תַּלְמְדִי	tīlmēdū
ā ē ō ē ī	תַּלְמֹודָנָה	tīlmōdēnāh
ō ē ī	נַלְמֹוד	nīlmōd

IMPERATIVE.

וְ	וְּ	וְּ	לִמְדֹד	lēmōd
וְ	וְּ	וְּ	לִמְדֵי	lēmdē
וְ	וְּ	וְּ	לִמְדָה	lēmdā
וְ	וְּ	וְּ	לִמְדָנָה	lēmōdēnāh

INFINITIVE.

וְ	וְּ	לִמְדֹד	lēmōd
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THE END.





